

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 139.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.) SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1866.

Price Two Cents.

From Europe.

The Canadian steamship *Peruvian*, from Liverpool on July the 19th, via Londonderry the 20th, passed Father Point on Saturday afternoon, the 28th ult.

ENGLAND.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone announced the withdrawal of the compulsory church rates abolition bill for the present. The elective franchise bill was also withdrawn.

Sir R. Mayne, chief of the Metropolitan police, had issued an order forbidding the proposed Reform gathering in Hyde Park, on the 28rd, stating that measures would be taken to prevent the assembling of the meeting.

In the House of Commons Mr. Mill gave notice of a question as to whether the government intend to prosecute Governor Eyre of Jamaica.

Lord Stanley gave a contradiction to the rumour that England would not allow Prussia to seize Hanover.

The motion for the ballot was defeated by a large majority.

THE WAR.—The Prussian General Folkenstein has established his headquarters at Frankfurt, and issued a proclamation announcing the assumption of the governments of Nassau and Frankfurt. The Frankfurt Senate has been dissolved.

The Prussians have also occupied portions of Bavaria. In southern Germany they established their headquarters at Lundenberg on the 18th.

The military correspondent of the London Times with the army, says that another Prussian reserve is about to be formed, which will raise the army to 300,000 men, exclusive of reserves in garrisons and fortresses.

A telegram from Vienna announces the arrival of M. Benedetti, the French ambassador. The Emperor of Austria is stated to have decidedly refused to accept of the Prussian conditions excluding Austria from the Germanic confederation. The Prussian official Gazette says that the treaty of alliance between Prussia and Italy declares that neither party shall conclude either a peace or an armistice without the consent of the other.—A Berlin semi-official paper gives the following as the Prussian demands in addition to the complete settlement of the question of the Duchies, which in future are to act in union and be under the control of Prussia. Prussian demands, as the principal object of the war, the establishment of the unity of northern Germany under the leadership of Prussia, and moreover requires the exclusion of Austria's influence as a power of the confederation. All that Prussia asks is the establishment of a union of her eastern and western provinces, which has become indispensably necessary. The Emperor Napoleon, recognising the justice and moderation of these demands, has accepted the same as a basis of peace, and has resolved to remain neutral in the event of their being refused by Austria.

The federal troops defeated at Aschaffenberg are forming a junction with the Bavarians.

The city of Frankfurt has paid a contribution of six millions of florins towards the maintenance of the troops.

An engagement took place before Olmutz on the 15th. The Austrians were defeated, with the loss of 16 guns. The Austrians were making a rapid retreat out of Moravia.

The Italian fleet, consisting of some iron-clad vessels and several steamers, opened an attack on the island of Lissa, on the coast of Dalmatia. After several hours' obstinate fighting, Admiral Persano, with eight iron-clad vessels, engaged the fort of St. George. The powder magazine in the fort was blown up during the engagement.—Vice-Admiral Alboni being the squadron of Admiral Persano, who was absent to give orders for a disembarkation, when he was apprised of an Austrian squadron approaching to prevent this design being carried out, and the Italian fleet was soon after preparing for an engagement with the Austrian squadron.

The steamship *China*, from Liverpool on the 21st, via Queenstown on the 22nd, arrived at Halifax on the 30th ult.

In the great naval fight off Lissa, the Italian iron-clad *Re de Italia* was sunk by collision at the com-

maneuement of the battle. An iron-clad blew up with all on board, amidst cries of "Long live the King and Italy," from the crew.

Italian accounts state that the Austrian squadron retired after one man of war and two schooners had been sunk.—A Vienna despatch says the Italian fleet, driven back, was being pursued by the Austrians in the direction of Ancona.

Austria and Prussia had accepted proposals for a suspension of hostilities for five days, and it was expected to result in an armistice for six weeks.

It is asserted from Paris that Austria has consented to retire from the German confederation.

It is stated that Frankfurt will have to pay a further war contribution of 25,000,000 florins.

ENGLAND.—In the House of Lords, a bill was introduced by the Lord Chancellor to amend the extradition treaty with France. The bill abolishes some difficulties in the way of surrendering French criminals. Earl Clarendon admitted that England had been in the wrong, and progress was made in the measure.

On the 20th, a long discussion took place on the condition of the navy, and on the position of Great Britain in reference to the war on the continent. Lord Stanley assured the House that the foreign policy of the government was pacific and observant, but the mode in which that policy was to be carried out must be left to the government.

In the rifle match between the Houses of Lords and Commons, at Wimbledon, the former were declared the winners by 14 marks.

The projected Reform demonstration in London on the 28rd was awaited with some interest; notwithstanding the government's prohibition, the projectors of the meeting had determined to hold it. Sir Richard Mayne, police commissioner, personally requested Mr. Beale, the prime mover in the demonstration, to use his influence to prevent it. Beale declined, and refused to recognise the right of the police to interfere in the meeting.—Several of the papers considered the course pursued by the League injurious to the cause of reform.

The Observer states that Parliament will be required at almost the last moment of the session to give its concurrence to the confederation of the North American provinces, including the plan for continuance of the Grand Trunk railroad.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

The Cable Successfully Laid and in Good Working Order!

Peace in Europe—Reform Bids in London.

The third attempt to lay a telegraphic cable between Ireland and Newfoundland, under the deep waters of the Atlantic, has been crowned with complete success—the steamship *Great Eastern*, and accompanying vessels of the expedition, which sailed from the Irish coast on the 12th of July, after the shore end of the cable had been spliced to the main cable, having safely arrived at Heart's Content, Newfoundland, on the 28th ult. The distance of 1,669 miles was run in fourteen days, at an average speed of a little less than five nautical miles an hour: and the length of cable paid out was 1864 miles. The cable is in perfect order, and despatches were sent from, and received on board of the *Great Eastern*, during the whole voyage across the ocean.

It will be observed by the following despatch, that during the interval between the commencement and the completion of this great enterprise, the war between Austria and Prussia had been terminated by the signing of a treaty of peace.—

HEART'S CONTENT, July 27, via Aspy Bay, 26th.—The London Times of the 27th says of the telegraph—"It is a great work, the glory of the age. The nations and they who have achieved it deserve to be honoured as benefactors of their race." A treaty of peace has been signed between Austria and Prussia. A previous telegram says that a five-

days' armistice between Austria and Prussia commenced at noon on the 23rd. There was fighting on the 22nd, the Austrians claiming a victory.

Earl Shaftesbury had protested in the House of Commons (7) against the reform meeting.

In a discussion on the tariff Sir John Pakington admitted that England was behind other nations.

A severe engagement took place on the 30th, off the Island of Lissa; the Austrians claimed a victory. They sunk the Italian iron-clad, running down one and blowing up three.

HEART'S CONTENT, Friday, July 27, P.M.—C. W. Field says there have been riots in London on account of the refusal of the government to allow Reform meetings in Hyde Park.

A daily paper has been published on the Great Eastern.

HEART'S CONTENT, July 27.—To His Excellency President Johnson, Washington, D.C.

SIR.—The Atlantic cable was successfully completed this morning. I hope that it will prove a blessing to England and the United States, and increase the intercourse between our country and the eastern hemisphere.

Yours faithfully,

CYRUS W. FIELD.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—To Cyrus W. Field, Heart's Content.

I heartily congratulate you, and trust that your enterprise may prove as successful as your efforts have been persevering. May the cable under the sea tend to promote harmony between the republic of the west and the governments of the eastern hemisphere.

(Signed)

ANDREW JOHNSON.

HEART'S CONTENT, July 27.—To the Directors of the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Co.: We arrived this day. The cable has been laid across the Atlantic and is in perfect working order. As soon as we have taken in coal we shall proceed to the spot where the cable was lost last year, and when recovered splice it with the cable on board of the *Great Eastern* and return to this place. Then the Midway will proceed to take the cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence. I cannot express to you how thankful I feel that you will now receive some return for the money that you have spent and the time that you have devoted during the last half year to connect by telegraph our own country with Great Britain.

(Signed)

CYRUS W. FIELD.

ASPY BAY, July 30.—The superintendent of the Newfoundland line arrived here at nine o'clock this morning, with a message from the Queen of Great Britain to the President of the United States.

OSBORNE, July 27, 1865.—To the President of the United States, Washington: The Queen congratulates the President on the successful completion of an undertaking, which she hopes may serve as an additional bond of union between the United States and England.

To which the following reply was sent:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, 11:30 a.m., July 30, 1866.—To Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.—The President of the United States acknowledges with profound gratification the receipt of Her Majesty's despatch and cordially reciprocates the hope that the cable which now unites the eastern and western hemispheres may serve to strengthen and to perpetuate peace and amity between the government of England and the republic of the United States.

(Signed)

ANDREW JOHNSON.

CONFEDERATION AND THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—It is now reported that an effort will be made to pass, at the close of the present session of the Imperial Parliament, the act that is to unite British America into a Confederation. But this is improbable, in view of the previous statement of Lord Stanley that nothing beyond the conclusion of the routine business could be undertaken this session, and the recent declaration of Attorney-General Macdonald to the same effect. It may be that a different course will be taken; but at present we cannot but regard this as doubtful.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information,
Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two
Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, strictly in
advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE
FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

| | |
|--|----------|
| One line, first insertion | 6 20 |
| Each subsequent insertion | 6 12 1/2 |
| One to ten lines, first insertion | 6 10 |
| Each subsequent insertion | 6 8 |
| Above ten lines (per line) first insertion | 6 7 |
| Each subsequent insertion, per line | 6 20 |

All Communications for the MERCURY to be ad-
dressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc Post
Office.

For sale at WILSON'S MEDICAL HALL, Madoc, where
Subscribers in and near the village may obtain their
copies, and orders for the paper and advertisements
will obligingly be received.

NO SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTER-
LY IN ADVANCE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The following is the Time Table of the passenger trains on
the Grand Trunk Railway at the Belleville Station:
Day Express going East, 12.10 P.M.
Night Express going East, 12.22 A.M.
Mixed Train going East, 11.30 P.M.
Day Express going West, 8.50 A.M.
Night Express going West, 7.35 A.M.
Mixed Train going West, 10.45 A.M.
Montreal Time.

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

In order to be in the fashion, Friday, the
3rd inst., was set apart in Madoc, as a pub-
lic holiday in honour of the successful com-
pletion of the Atlantic Telegraph. No public
demonstration beyond the hoisting of flags
was attempted, but the stores were closed,
and the holiday makers availed themselves
of the opportunity to enjoy excursions to the
Lake and into the country.

In spite of all the fine writing about the
Atlantic cable, it is rather hard work now to
get up any great enthusiasm on the subject.
Ever since the first cable was laid some eight
years since, although that soon gave out, as a
telegraphic medium, it was evident that the
accomplishment of the enterprise was a mere
question of cost: and for all the outlay in-
curred, the proprietors of the Atlantic Tele-
graph are taking very good care to indemnify
themselves by extravagantly high rates of
charge for the transmission of messages.
Only a very small portion of the public, con-
sequently, will derive any direct benefit
from the completion of the great sub-oceanic
telegraph. This will have a tendency to
concentrate business of all descriptions more
and more thoroughly in the hands of the
largest firms and wealthiest capitalists—and so
to reduce the number of employers and
increase the ranks of the employed. The
law of compensation will apply in this as in
all other cases, and whatever advantages
may be gained in an international point of
view, and by the community at large, will
for a time have to be paid for by individuals
whose services will be dispensed with, and
whose means of earning a livelihood will be
taken away by the new order of things which
will be introduced. Ultimately, of course,

the whole world will be the better off for
possessing the means of almost instantaneous
communication about matters of great pub-
lic importance; and people of even the least
enthusiastic and imaginative temperament
will realize that this achievement is after all
one of the greatest steps yet made in the
progress of mankind.

Illegal Marriages.

An impression has got abroad that in consequence
of the issue of irregular "special" licenses, a num-
ber of marriages which have, within the last few
years, been contracted in Madoc and the surrounding
neighbourhood, are null and void, and that in cases
where these unions have been followed by families,
that the children are consequently illegitimate. We
were much inclined, at first, to think that this view
must be erroneous. We supposed that—whatever
penalty the clergyman who had solemnized the mar-
riages on the authority of these "special" licenses
might have subjected themselves to—no evil conse-
quences would fall on the husbands and wives who
believed they had complied with the requirements
of the law; and still less, that their innocent and un-
offending children might be injured and deprived of
their social standing and legal rights. But when we
find that doubts have been thrown upon the legality
of a very large class of marriages in England—(re-
ferred to in the article annexed below)—which have
a much stronger legal sanction than those contracted
under "special" license can possibly claim, we con-
fess our opinion is shaken, and we are not at all sur-
prised to hear that very unpleasant doubts have
been excited in the minds of some persons in this
locality, as to their matrimonial tie being as legally
and correctly binding as they intended it to be. No
wonder, then, that it is rumoured an act of Parlia-
ment will be rendered necessary to legalize these
special license marriages, or that there is a degree
of public excitement becoming aroused, which can
only be allayed by the subject being thoroughly in-
vestigated, and authoritatively settled.

We here quote some clauses relative to marriages
from the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, to
enable our readers to judge for themselves whether
there are not some grounds for doubting the legality
of the special license marriages. But first it may
be observed that we do not know what authority
there is for the use of the word "special" in this
connexion in Canada. In England a special license
signifies that a much higher fee than for an ordinary
license has been paid for the privilege of being
married at a private house, instead of in church;
but as there are no legal restrictions here as to the
hours and places of marriage, there can be no pre-
tence that irregular licenses are entitled to be called
and considered special.

The second section of the Act, cap. 72, of 22 Vic.,
enacts:—

"But no minister or clergyman shall celebrate the
ceremony of marriage between any two persons, un-
less duly authorized so to do by license under the
hand and seal of the Governor," &c., &c.

And the third section of the same act—

"It shall not be a valid objection to the legality of
a marriage that the same was not solemnized in a
consecrated church or chapel, or within any particu-
lar hours."

And the third section of cap. 102, of 22 Vic.—

"Any clergyman or minister legally authorized to
solemnize marriage within Upper Canada, who know-
ingly or wilfully solemnizes marriage therein without
publication of banns, or without license of marriage
first had and obtained from some person having au-
thority to grant the same, is guilty of a misdemea-
nor, and shall be punished accordingly; but such
offence shall not be cognizable at any Court of
Quarter Sessions."

The question to be settled is—whether a valid ob-

jection can be taken to a marriage by license
"under the hand and seal of the Governor,"
merely specially—(to suit his own convenience)—
signed by a marriage license agent. We think, un-
der the circumstances, by which the peace of many fa-
milies is involved, the public have a right to kno-
w from Mr. Wood where and from whom he obtains
authority to issue these so-called special licenses.
But if he chooses to maintain silence on the subject,
it will not be a very difficult matter for parties
interested to obtain information by application in a
proper quarter.

The following, from a London paper, explains a
question relating to marriages which has recently
been raised in England:—

ILLEGAL MARRIAGES.—The question of legality or illegality
with regard to certain practices in the Church of England
one which has been of not unimportant occurrence of late years.
In fact, the Apostolic injunctions to the early Christians
settle their differences among themselves, and not to go to
before unbelievers, seem to be entirely disregarded in the
present day. So we have all sorts of matters brought before
the courts of law, and the concern of Bishop Colenso with re-
gard to matters of faith, down to the ritualistic observances
the last now "Anglican" church with regard to the fashion
colour of vestments and altar cloths. The latest form of in-
congruousness is supposed to be the case of the late Lord
to involve consequences which might necessitate the inter-
vention of the law-making powers, was however, one of innum-
erous and very practical importance. Imagine the consternation
that spread through the breasts of all the clergy who be-
lieved in the validity of the marriages which they had solemnized.
learned that many of the marriages which they had solemnized
of their ministrations had been solemnized were legally void.
Archdeacon said that it was certainly illegal to publish
banns of marriage after the second lesson of the morning
vice, that every marriage following such banns was void.
Moreover, that every clergyman celebrating such a marriage
thereby rendered himself liable to transportation for four
years. If this indeed were the case, what a shocking state
of things would be presented to the eyes of the laity! What
a "perilous condition" would be in a very large number
the clergyman, with a "damocles" sword of penal servitude
hanging over them, while all

Unconscious of their doom.
The little victims placed
What confusion might have been introduced into the
the uncertainty as to the nature of the ceremony, and the
of the circle! What a wonderful state of affairs! It is
for the operations of—say, the Court of Arches. It has
been discovered that some of the ill-assorted couples had
been joined by a ceremony performed after banns published at
illegal period of the service!

The Archdeacon endeavoured to soothe the apprehensions
of his hearers, and of all others "whom it might concern,"
stating that he had no doubt an Act would be passed to re-
cognize all marriages which had been in this respect, and to re-
cognize the validity of marriages solemnized after banns published
in this irregular manner.

To be married by ordinary license, or by special license,
involves a species of irregularity, which, however legal, is
lately been considered somewhat objectionable by certain
members of the community. It has been fashionable in cer-
tain back, especially in the High Church people, to have mar-
riages solemnized after the publication of banns. Unless the
banns had been published at the legal time, however, a mar-
riage would have been committed, and the curious anomaly
would have occurred, that, in endeavouring more closely to follow
the letter of Church orders, many people had placed them-
selves without the pale of strict legality. Not to speak of
number of the members of the upper and middle classes
would have been affected by this discovery, who, though
poor people, who perhaps will never hear of the matter, we
have been interested in it in the highest degree. Fancy
seventy or eighty couples who weekly are made happy at
a church as St. Paneras, suddenly finding out that the validity
of the affair is no longer binding. What a drifting iceberg
of disaster would there have been among Marys, Janes,
and Elisas, Johns, and Williams!

A barrister writes to the Times to soothe the perturbed
of the clergy and the married people which have been flung
in this unexpected manner. He begs to point out that "by
the Acts 26 Geo. 3, c. 38, and 4 Geo. 4, c. 76, do by the last
statute expressly enact that the publication (of the banns) shall
be 'immediately after the Second Lesson.' " If the archdeacon
knew this, why did he make all this stir; and if he did
know it, we think he ought to have inquired before raising
question involving so many interests? On the supposition
that the barrister is right, we have spoken of what might be
occurred; but if the archdeacon's view be correct, the ques-
tion would not have been so serious, but what actually has
Here comes in the evidence of another correspondent of
Times.

A "Country Parson" says that "the Rubric orders that
banns of marriage shall be published after the Second Lesson
of the Rubric has never been altered by any authority whatever.
He also tells us that the alteration, which has only taken place
since 1847, is the result 'solely of the goodwill and pleasure
of the printers of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge,'
who have left out of the Rubric after the Second Lesson, the words
'and the banns of marriage published,' and have altered
the Rubric of the Marriage Service to suit their own fancy."
For always known that printers wielded an enormous power
for good or evil, but we could hardly anticipate that the
of the printer would have the effect of rendering illegal by the
greater proportion of the marriages made in England.

What, then, is the real state of the case? Who is to de-
cide as to the question which is specially mentioned in the
statute? Is it the case that the masters of England, whose
position has been called in question, and the clergyman, who
whose head such dire punishments have been impending, be
enabled soon to go on their several paths of duty in peace?

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.—The usual half-yearly
examination of candidates for school certificates was
held in this village, at the School-house on the

day, the 2nd inst. The number of candidates was large—79; of whom 88 were males and 46 females. The general list of successful candidates will not be ready for publication before next week; but we are able to announce that two have obtained permanent certificates, renewable yearly upon the production of testimonials as to character, viz., Miss. Mowatt and Mr. Dalton.

THE BELLEVILLE AND MARMORA RAILROAD bill passed through committee of the whole in the Legislative Assembly, on the 30th ult.

A FENIAN FALSE ALARM.—On Saturday last, the Toronto Leader published the startling intelligence that the Reeve of Fort Erie had telegraphed to Gen. Knapier that the Fenians were crossing in considerable numbers. It subsequently appeared that the invaders were only a party of American "roughs" on a prize-fighting expedition.

RIOT IN NEW ORLEANS.—New Orleans is under martial law, in consequence of a riot, in which about forty persons were killed and wounded. Cause, a quarrel between the irrepressible negro and some of the whites.

The Marriage License Question.

SIR,—The public are somewhat disappointed to find that your editorial of 21st inst. has failed to invite Mr. Wood to define his position in regard to rumoured mal-administration in the discharge of his duties as Marriage License Agent for this district. And equally surprised to witness the uninterrupted silence of Mr. Wallbridge, who recently moved for a government investigation of this matter.

If Mr. Wood ignores the voice of the public, and finds that mental reservation touching this subject is convenient, it would certainly be supposed that Mr. Wallbridge, as a member of the government, which is interested in the fidelity and integrity of its appointed agents, would deem it his peculiar province to place before his constituents, and the public generally, the object had in view by his "motion for a return;" and the reason why the motion was subsequently abandoned without leading to an investigation.

Appearances would seem to indicate that, as regards this matter, Mr. Wallbridge is only the Punch of the puppet show, to act as he is prompted by the chief juggler behind the curtain!

The harmonious wire-pulling which has attended the administration of our municipal affairs for a course of years past, leads us to suspect every indication of political subterfuge as portending injury to our interests; and now that we are promised the dawn of a brighter day; by the awakening of the public mind, those who have an ambition for public preferment will require to assume a virtue, if they have it not.

The sentiment of this community is now intolerant of truckling, in the government of its public affairs, and those who desire popular favour will do well to avoid even a suspicious appearance at this juncture.

Yours truly,

A SUPPORTER OF WALLBRIDGE,

On the occasion of his last election.

Madoc, 31st July, 1886.

BIRTH.

YOUNG.—On Friday, July 29, the wife of Mr. R. P. Young, merchant, of Madoc, of a daughter.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

BY-LAW will be introduced in the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of the United Townships of TUDOR, WOLLASTON, and LIMERICK, at the meeting thereof to be held at MILL BRIDGE, Tudor, on MONDAY, September 3rd, 1886, at the hour of ELEVEN, A.M., for the purpose of OPENING ROAD from Lot 4 in the 18th Concession of Tudor to GALT'S MILL, in the 1st Concession of Limerick, as Surveyed and Marked out by the Township Surveyor, on July 11th, 1886.

By Order.

WILLIAM HARPER,

Township Clerk.

Tudor, July 19th.

To All Whom It May Concern.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF MADOC will meet in the TOWN-HALL, on MONDAY, the 6th day of AUGUST, at TEN o'clock, A.M., for the dispatch of business.

By Order.

J. R. KETCHESON, T.-Clerk.

Office, Town-Hall, Madoc, July 28, 1886.

CHANCERY SALE!

PURSUANT to the Decree and Order for Sale of the Court of Chancery, made in the cause of RUSSELL vs. WOOD, the following Real Estate will be sold by

PUBLIC AUCTION!

With the approbation of Robert J. Turner, Esq., the Accountant of the said Court, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25th, 1886,

At 12 o'clock, Noon, by

Mr. MICHAEL NULTY, AUCTIONEER,

At his Auction Rooms, in the Town of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, in ONE LOT, the following

Valuable Mill Property,

That is to say: Lots Nos. 9 and 10 on the North side of Division Street, and Lots Nos. 2, 10, and 11, on the South side of Russell street, in the Village of Hastings, in the County of Hastings, as laid down on a plan of the Northern part of the said Village of Hastings, the property of the estate of the late Collin Russell, made by S. M. Benson, P.L.S. There is erected on the said Lots a valuable

GRIST MILL,

With a Mill Dam, Flume, Machinery, Waterworks and Out-houses, for carrying on the business.

The Property will be offered for Sale in ONE LOT.

The Property will be Put up at an UPSET PRICE OF THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The PURCHASER will be required at the time of Sale to pay down a deposit in the proportion of Ten Pounds to every Hundred Pounds of his purchase money to the Vendor or his Solicitor, and shall pay the remainder thereof, with interest thereon from the day of Sale, within Three Months thereafter. In other respects, and except as above mentioned, the conditions of sale are the standing conditions of sale of the said Court of Chancery. Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of the Auctioneer; and of Joseph A. Donovan, Esq., Toronto, Solicitor to the Vendor; Messrs. Ross, Lauder, and Patterson, Toronto; Messrs. Ross, Bell & Holden, Belleville; Messrs. Hayes & O'Loane, Stratford; and A. Boulton, Esq., Newmarket.

Dated this 9th day of July, 1886.

ROBERT J. TURNER,

JOSEPH A. DONOVAN, Esq.,
Vendor's Solicitor.

FOR SALE.

200 ACRES OF LAND, being Lot No. 24 in the THIRD Concession of MADOC. Situated about One Mile West of the County gravelled road leading to the Hastings Road, and lying on the Road from KELLAR'S BRIDGE to the MARMORA IRON WORKS. Distant only Two Miles and a-half from the Saw and Grist Mills at BANNOCKBURN; and surrounded by a large settlement of well-to-do Farmers.

About Fifty Acres Cleared, and the whole nearly free of stone. Plenty of Excellent CEDAR on good dry land, and Fine HARD WOOD Timber.

TITLE indisputable. TERMS, which will be made easy, can be known on application to

THOMAS BAILEY,

Lot No. 12, in the 14th Concession of Huntingdon, adjoining the Village of Madoc.

Save Your Money!

W. BRISTOL & CO.,

WAGGON, CARRIAGE, and SLEIGH MAKERS, MADOC. G. W. Stand, East of the W. M. Church.

The undersigned having commenced business anew, with a competent Blacksmith in charge, hope to give better satisfaction than heretofore.

We are prepared to manufacture to order, and will keep on hand both Light and Heavy Waggon. Jobbing and Repairing done at the shortest notice. All work warranted. Give us a call before going elsewhere.

W. BRISTOL & CO.

Madoc, March 1, 1886.

STEWART & GILBERT,

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, &c

Office—In Daboe's New Brick Building, corner of Front and Bridge Street, BELLEVILLE.

D. E. KENNEDY, STUART.

B. S. GILBERT.

STRAYED!

ABOUT the 20th of JUNE, a Bright Bay MARE, of rather small size, with Black Mane, Tail and Feet; Five Years old. A Small Bunch on the fore fetterlock ankle; and a Scar from a Kick on the hindquarters. She was pastured at W. ROBINSON'S, on the Hastings Road; and was last seen about three-quarters of a mile from Bannockburn.

FIVE DOLLARS Reward will be paid to any one bringing her back; or a proportionate amount for information which will lead to her recovery.

York River, July 12, 1886.

ALFRED THOMPSON.

MONEY TO LEND

ON EASY TERMS.

APPLY to

STEWART & GILBERT,
BELLEVILLE.

QUEEN

Fire and Life Insurance Company.

A. F. WOOD, AGENT, Madoc.

DR. NICHOL.

A N EXPERIENCED HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN. SUB-GRON, and ACCOUCHEUR, may be consulted at his residence on Pinnacle Street, opposite the old Wesleyan Church, Belleville, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. each day. During the past eleven years, Dr. Nichol has paid particular attention to Chronic Diseases, and he has made a special study of Diseases of Children. Patients suffering from either Acute or Chronic Diseases, at their own homes, if required. Belleville, June 28th, 1886.

Best and Cheapest Pictures in Belleville at TERWILLIGAR'S.

PHOTOGRAPHS Finished on the Finest Paper and in the Latest Style, only ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF PER DOZEN (One Dollar per Dozen Cheaper than anywhere else). AMBROTYPES, FERROTYPES, and all other kinds of Pictures taken in the latest style and at the lowest prices. Call and Examine Specimens at his Rooms, opposite VICTORIA BUILDINGS, Belleville.

DR. J. S. LOOMIS,

Of McGill College,

HAS OPENED AN OFFICE in the Village of MADOC, in Mr. WEISS'S New Building, opposite WILSON'S Medical Hall.

All Calls will be promptly attended to.

MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers' Prices, Call At WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

A. F. WOOD,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT, MADOC.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

MR. GREAM,

(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

THE HOUSE on the North side of KELLAR'S BRIDGE. It is well adapted and situated for a

GENERAL STORE,

Being Eight Miles distant from the Village of Madoc, on the new Gravel Road to Tudor. Six Acres of Land attached. For TERMS, inquire at the Madoc Office.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, August 4, 1886.

| | | | |
|------------|-------|--------|------------------------|
| ASHES | ..... | \$4.50 | per 100 lbs. for lots. |
| WHEAT | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| BARLEY | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| RYE | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| OATS | ..... | 30 | cents |
| PEAS | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| CORN | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| PORK | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| HIDES | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| SHEEPSKINS | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| BUTTER | ..... | 150 | cents |
| EGGS | ..... | 54 | cents |
| HAY | ..... | ..... | ..... |

FADELESS IS A LOVING HEART.

Sunny eyes may lose their brightness;
Nimble feet may forget their lightness;
Fairy teeth may know decay;
Roses tresser turn to grey;
Cheeks be pale, and eyes be dim;
Faint the voice, and weak the limb;
But, though youth and strength depart,
Fadeless is a loving heart.

Like the little mountain flower,
Peeping forth in wintry hour,
When the summer's breath is dead,
And the gaudier flow'ers are dead;
So, when outward charms are gone,
Brighter still doth blossom on,
Despite time's destroying dart,
The gently, kindly, loving heart.

To in worldly wisdom old—
To bow the knee to gold,
Doth this earth as lovely seem
As it did in life's young dream.
Ere the world had crusted o'er
Feelings good and pure before—
Ere you sold at Mammon's mart
The best yearnings of the heart!

Grant me, Heaven, my earnest prayer—
Whether life be ease or care
Be the one to me assign'd—
That such coming year may find
Loving thoughts and gentle words
Twined within my bosom's chords,
And that age may but impart
Nipper freshness to my heart.

HAUNTED HILDERTON.

(Continued.)

III. THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

Mrs. J. (the next narrator) had two cousins residing in Cadogan-place, Chelsea. Their brother was with the army under the Duke of Wellington, at that time engaged in the Peninsular war.

An uncle, residing at Barnes, calling one day to invite them to pass a day at his house, was struck with the pale and languid aspect of his elder niece, and, on pressing for an explanation, obtained from her the following singular statement:

Her indisposition and melancholy arose from a strange vision, or fancy, of the previous night; nor, as she positively insisted, the offspring of sleep, for she had been unusually disturbed and wakeful, as one might feel when in expectation of some important event, that might occur at any moment.

Suddenly, her attention was attracted by a deep-drawn sigh. Starting up she saw, standing beside her bed, her brother! He was in uniform, and appeared to be wounded.

In a low, quiet voice, he accosted her, saying that this vision had become necessary, in order that he might reveal to her a secret that had pressed heavily on his mind, and affected the happiness of others. He informed her that a battle had taken place near Badajos, in which he had been slain; and then went on to relate that, during the life of their father, Col. B., he (the speaker) had contracted an imprudent marriage with the beautiful daughter of a small farmer, in whose cottage he had taken refuge from a storm while hunting. The knowledge of their father's family pride had sealed his lips as to this mesalliance, but his own death having now deprived his wife and child of their sole protector, he had come to reveal their existence and condition, and commend them to his hearer's sisterly care. Mentioning where they would be found, the shadow became invisible.

It was agreed between uncle and niece that the story should be suppressed until some corroboration of the event referred to by the apparition should be obtained. Meanwhile, the date of this incident was written down and sealed, the uncle placing it in his cabinet.

In a day or two news arrived from the seat of war. There had been, it was affirmed, no battle near Badajos; but that place had capitulated.

Poor Miss B. had to endure some ridicule from her uncle respecting the treacherous ghost; but this was speedily stopped. A despatch correcting the report was received, stating, from authority, that there had been a failure of the capitulation, followed by a desperate action, in which (the subsequent returns announced) Captain B. had been killed on the day previously mentioned.

Together, the uncle and niece proceeded to the direction given in the latter's vision, and there found the young widow (who was suffering from consumption) and a child, about eleven years old. The former quickly followed her husband to the grave; the latter was adopted by her aunts, and resided with them until her marriage.

IV. THE PROMISE REDEEMED.

My friend, Mrs. H., recounted to me the following remarkable incident in her life:

She was married at a somewhat early age, and, shortly thereafter, accompanied her husband to India, where she remained until delicate health compelled her, after the birth of her second child, to return to England.

A deep despondency seized her at the idea of the approaching painful separation from her husband; but there was no alternative, and, at the appointed time, the latter accompanied her to the ship, doing his utmost to cheer and reassure her with the hope of a happy reunion.

'It is in vain, William,' was her persistent rejoinder. 'I feel convinced that, in this world, I shall never see you again.'

'You shall see me, love,' replied H. 'I feel that I can make you that promise. Nothing—no, not death itself—shall prevent your seeing me again. Be comforted with that assurance.'

On her arrival in England, Mrs. H. joined her father and sisters at Brighton, where the salubrious air quickly restored her health and strength. A twelvemonth elapsed, during which period the accounts from India were regular and satisfactory, and Mr. H., in his later letters, expressed his joy at her recovery, and his hope that she would return to him at the first moment her health permitted.

Her father was an early riser, and somewhat imperative on that subject with his household. His daughters, consequently, were sometimes compelled to defer the more elaborate touches of their toilet until after the matutinal meal, and it was upon one of these occasions that all three had returned to their dressing-rooms—Mrs. H. and one of her sisters in a large apartment looking to the front, the other lady in a room adjoining.

Mrs. H., in her dressing-robe, was walking about, brushing her hair, when she happened to approach the window. The house was situated in the crescent of Kemp-town, and, facing the sea, commanded both approaches—right and left. Her eye fell upon a mail-coach, rapidly approaching, that seemed to rivet her attention. It contained no one but the driver—a gentleman. As he came nearer she uttered a cry of delight, that brought her sisters to her side.

'It is William! It is William!' was all she could say.

Her sisters recognised the familiar face, as well as herself. Mr. H., as the carriage drew near, looked up at the window, inclined his head, and smiled. Much excited at this sudden arrival, his wife hurriedly completed her dressing, and ran down stairs into the drawing-room. Her father was there alone.

'Why—where is he? Where is William?' she hastily asked.

'William!' repeated her father. 'Why, in India, my dear. Where should he be?'

'No, no; he's come! He is here! We have seen him! Perhaps he has gone round to the stables. He might have spoken to me first,' sobbed the disappointed wife.

After remaining silent, in pique, for a minute or two, she could brook the delay no longer, and, ringing the bell, desired a servant to run round to the stables and bring word who was there.

The messenger returned. Nobody had been seen. On further inquiry, the policeman and road-sweeper in the crescent both denied that any private carriage had passed through, that morning.

A note was made of the exact time the three sisters had seen Mr. H.; and the news which, shortly after, reached them of his death, proved that he had expired at the same time—his latest words expressing an intense desire to see once more the face of the wife he loved so well.

(To be concluded next week.)

RISK IN THE MORNING EARLY.—The career of the Comte de Buffon furnishes a remarkable illustration of the power of patient industry, as well as of his own saying, that "Genius is patience." Notwithstanding the great results achieved by him in natural history, Buffon, when a youth, was regarded as of mediocre talents. His mind was slow in forming itself, and slow in reproducing what it had acquired. He was also constitutionally indolent; and being born to good estate, it might be supposed that he would indulge his liking for ease and luxury. Instead of which, he early formed the resolution to deny himself selfish pleasures, and devote himself to self-culture. Regarding time as a treasure that was limited, and finding that he was losing many hours by lying a-bed in the mornings, he determined to break himself of the habit. He struggled hard against it for some time, but failed in being able to rise at the hour he had fixed. He then called his servant Joseph to his help, and promised him the

reward of a crown every time that he succeeded in getting him up before six. At first, when called, Buffon declined to rise—pleaded that he was ill, or pretended anger at being disturbed; and on his length getting up, Joseph found that he had eaten nothing but reproaches for having permitted his master to lie a-bed contrary to his express orders. At length the valet determined to earn his crown and again and again he forced Buffon to rise, notwithstanding his entreaties, expostulations, and threats of immediate discharge from his service. On morning Buffon was unusually obstinate, and Joseph found it necessary to resort to the extreme measure of dashing a basin of ice-cold water under the bedclothes, the effect of which was instantaneous. By the persistent use of such means, Buffon at length conquered his habit; and he was accustomed to say that he owed to Joseph three or four volumes of his Natural History.—*Smiles's Self-Help.*

VARIETIES.

What bar is that which often opens but never shuts?—A crowbar.

"No noose is good news," as the reprieved criminal said.

An Eastern *succat* says July, 1886, is the hottest month in 89 years.

If a man could be conscious of all that is said of him in his absence, he would probably become a very modest man indeed.

A journey to Scotland, it is said, costs her Majesty £1,000; and the return to England costs the same amount.

An old gentleman at Portland, of 74 years, who was worth \$40,000 two weeks ago, now gets his daily rations in a tin pail from the Relief Committee.

A cheese-monger in a country town had the following notice displayed in his window: "Eggs new here on the shortest notice."

A lady recently called at the shop of a maker of chimney ventilators, to see if he had any contrivances which would make her husband stop smoking.

A literary man on retiring into private life said that his connection with the press had thawed and resolved itself into adieu!

A little girl boasted to another little child that "her father kept a carriage."—"Ah, but," was the triumphant reply, "my father drives an omnibus."

Jones has found out that slight changes make great differences. "Dinner for nothing" is very good fun; but you can't say as much of "nothing for dinner."

"I declare, Mr. Goldthumb, you have read every thing."—"Why, ma'am, after working thirty years as a trunk-maker, it would be to my shame if I didn't know something of the literature of my country!"

An officer reproving a boatswain for perpetually swearing, the boatswain replied that he heard the officers swear. "Only in an emergency," said the officer. "That's just it," replied the other, "a boatswain's life is a life of 'emergency.'"

"She was all sorts of a gal," said a Yankee lover describing his sweetheart; "there warn't a 'sprinklin' too much of her; she had an eye that would make a fellow's heart try to get out of his bosom; her step was as light as a panther's, and her breath as sweet as the prairie flower."

An old lady named Hall lives at East Sandwich, Mass., who for more than 50 years has not been 10 feet from her door, though in good health the whole time. The last journey she took was one of half a mile in 1812, when the British were expected to land on the premises.

"I have seen," says a quaint writer, "women so delicate that they are afraid to ride for fear of their horse running away; afraid to sail for fear the boat should capsize; and afraid to walk for fear the dust might fall; but I never saw one afraid to get married."

"You have no children, madam?" said the particular proprietor of a quiet house before letting the lady the best apartments. "They are in the cemetery," was the gloomy reply. A tear was attempted on the part of the landlady, the agreement was signed, and next day the lady arrived with a couple of youngsters. "I thought your children were in the cemetery," said the landlady. "So they were yesterday, sir," was the reply, "placing a few flowers on the grave of our former landlady, who was now gone, and to tell the truth, so irritable, that—"
Understand, madam, I understand," said the enraged owner,—"your children killed him."

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 190.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.) SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1866.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

From Europe.

The following despatches were received on the 6th at New York, for the associated press, through the Atlantic cable:—

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Martial law has been proclaimed in Lower Austria, and also in Venice, Prussia and Wurtemberg. The peace conference is to be held at Prague. The preliminaries thereto are agreed upon as follows: Austria is to withdraw from the German Confederation and is to lose Venetia and her part of Schleswig Holstein. Austria is also to pay ten millions of dollars to her adversaries as expenses of the war.

The German States north of the Main are to form a union under the guidance of Prussia. The German States south of the Main are to form an independent union.

The Italian patriot Carlo Luigi Farini is dead. In the Goodwood races the Goodwood Stakes were won by Special, and the Goodwood Cup by the Duke. London, Saturday, Aug. 4.—The French ambassador to England left for Vichy last night by command to see the Emperor.

The bill for a renewal of the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in Ireland was read a second time in the House of Commons last night. Mr. Gladstone supported the government and warmly praised the treatment accorded to the Fenians by the U. S. government. Mr. Maguire's resolutions against the bill were negatived by a vote of 106 against 81. There is nothing in the political news to-day of interest.

Preceding telegrams by the cable furnished the following brief particulars concerning the Reform riot in London:—

At a Reform demonstration in Hyde Park, 1,500 police and a detachment of Guards protected the Park. The gates were closed. The mob broke the iron railing, and forced an entrance. Several persons were injured. The Horse Guards charged the people, but did not use their swords.

The New York Herald had the following, dated London, July 30th:—A great Reform meeting was held to-day in the city: 30,000 persons were present. Resolutions were adopted declaring that they had no faith in the government. Petitions were read, which are to be presented to Parliament, demanding inquiry into the conduct of Sir Richard Mayne, chief of police. The procession was immense. Several bands of music were in attendance. Everything passed off quietly.—The Hyde Park riots, and the movement to form exclusive reform meetings have perilled the Derby Government.

By Steamers and by the Mails.

The Prussian cabinet, flushed with its prowess, attributes the anxiety of Napoleon and the Czar of Russia for peace, to causes other than disinterested friendship for either the King or his people.

It is said that if Italy obtain Venetia and Rome, England will cede Malta. (Doubtful.)

Dangerous popular disturbances were looked for in Vienna, should it be officially announced that the Emperor Francis Joseph consents to the exclusion of Austria from the German confederation.

The British government does not object to the Reform meetings on principle, but to the fact of Hyde Park being made the scene of agitation.

Notice has been issued that the government has agreed with the Council of the R-form League to facilitate in every way their obtaining a speedy decision, either in Parliament or in a court of law, as to their right to hold public meetings in the Park, and that until the question has been decided no further meetings will be held, except one on the afternoon of the 30th, by arrangement with the government. This statement, however, is contradicted in a letter from Mr. Walpole, who states that no promise was made, and that no permission had been given to hold meetings, but that the government merely promised to withdraw the police and militia, on the express stipulation that no attempt would be made to insist upon the supposed right to hold meetings until the legal question had been decided.

The Star, Telegraph and Advertiser represent the

step taken by the Home Secretary as a compromise and a partial discomfiture of the government.

About fifty persons were charged before the police magistrate with offences in connection with the riots. Some were sentenced to a month's imprisonment with hard labour, and others to fines of 40 shillings. About 20 persons had been attended on at the hospitals for injuries received during the rioting.

The Times of the 25th says that yesterday the rioting began again. Crowds congregated at Hyde Park and again attacked the police with stones and brickbats. They tore up the shrubs, broke off branches from the trees, and wrought a devastation which it will take some time to restore. On Monday gangs of ruffians broke the windows in Great Cumberland street. At one o'clock in the morning 200 or 300 were engaged in the work of devastation. Others of the rioters went southwards, and the Lord Chancellor's windows shared the fate of those on the other side of the park. Complete quiet was not restored in the streets until almost morning.

The subject had led to long discussions in both Houses of Parliament. The Home Secretary defended the conduct of the authorities, contending that the parks ought not to be used for political demonstrations or religious agitations, and until he was corrected by parliament he should feel it his duty to prevent them. Messrs. Oliphant, Layard and Stuart Mill pronounced the measures of the government injudicious, the latter saying that if the people had not the right to hold meetings in the park they ought to have it.

The Times says there is a prospect of government being called upon before the close of the session to make arrangements for fulfilling the understanding entered into between the North American provinces and the late ministry, for a guarantee of four million pounds, for the construction of the Intercolonial railway line from Halifax.

The Prussian General Mantouffil insists on the immediate payment of 25,000,000 florins, and threatens to deliver Frankfurt up to pillage in the event of non-compliance. The bourse and warehouses were closed. The Frankfurt chambers refuse to pay the amount, and prefer submitting to pillage. The city has solicited the intervention of Napoleon and the English cabinet.—It is denied that Gen. Mantouffil threatened to bombard Frankfurt, if the contribution demanded were not paid.

Another Fenian Raid Projected.

During the last ten days there has been remarkable activity noticeable in the Fenian circles adhering to President Roberts and the Senate organisation. It is rumoured that large quantities of arms and ammunition have been purchased, and that negotiations have been progressing between Col. Roberts, who has just returned from Washington, and the government, for the restoration of the arms and ammunition captured during the Fenian invasion. It is understood the property will be restored by the government at an early day, and that the Fenian prisoners captured by the Canadians after the retreat of the Fenians, will be restored to their homes by the interference of the United States government. The Secretary of War has been applied to for his good offices in the matter, and has promised, it is said, to make every effort to have the prisoners released from duress. The Senate Fenians are making every preparation—this time in secret, however, to propel another invasion against the Canadian territory, and it is said that the entire organization, particularly the military section, is undergoing a thorough and radical change. It is said that a prominent Confederate officer, who distinguished himself in the Red River campaign against General Banks, is to have the command of the expedition against the Canadians this time, and that the staff of the commanding officer will be composed of vigorous, dashing young officers, who will not hesitate at trifles once the campaign opens. As Stephens has made his determination known to make a fight in Ireland this fall, it is probable that his diversion will keep the British regulars at home, while O'Neil and his skirmishers will have another chance to cross bayonets with Col. Booker

and the Queen's Own. The leading Fenians at Roberts' headquarters are very reticent and will vouchsafe no information whatever of their future plans or operations, but it is understood that several stands of breech-loading rifles have been purchased within the last week or ten days to arm the hostile Fenians who meditate war upon her Majesty's sacred soil. It is hinted that the Canadian militia, and volunteers will have another chance to gratify their irate wishes to fight before the October leaves begin to fall.—N. Y. World.

Col Roberts is occasionally heard from, but generally in connection with his interviews with politicians. He promised his followers another jig in Canada as soon as our neutrality laws were patched up to suit him, but the prospect of that seems dim—at least the patching don't seem to suit the boot it was intended for. However, there are rumours that exceedingly secret movements are on foot which are calculated to disturb somnolent Canadians at a future day. Time alone can tell which way the Fenian cat will jump, but there can be little doubt as to what this government will do in case of another attempted invasion of the territory of our friend and neighbour.—N. Y. Times.

FIFTY-FIVE SUBMARINE CABLES.—The Atlantic cable is the fifty-fifth deep-sea line now in working order. The oldest line is that from Dover to Calais, twenty-seven miles long, which was laid in 1851, and has, therefore, been in operation for fifteen years. The line from Dover to Ostend has been worked for thirteen years. A cable was laid from Corica to Tuscan ten months ago.—England, Ireland, and Scotland are the starting points of nineteen of the whole number of submarine lines. Italy has three; Norway has laid three across the Fjords since 1877; France has two; Spain has one; India two. The Malta and Alexandria line, next in length (1,535 miles) to the Atlantic cable, is laid in three sections, and the part in deep water has never caused any expense for repairs.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—The line was opened for public business on the 28th ult., and it is stated that during twelve hours of that day, four thousand words were telegraphed. "Assuming," says the Trade Review, "that only that number of words were sent out every day, and excluding Sundays from the calculation, at the above rates [twenty words or less, twenty pounds in gold] the yearly income of the Company would amount to the enormous sum of \$6,073,000—this, too, without taking into account extra rates for messages in cipher, and for those to countries other than England." These rates are properly characterized as exorbitant.

—The Company, however, are not going to make their fortunes quite so fast. On the first day the New York office was open, the cash receipts were \$3,046 in gold; next day, \$2,167; next, \$1,313; and by the 3rd inst., the receipts had fallen to \$534 35, for five messages. On the 4th, there were eleven messages, at a cost of \$1,105 in gold; and most of the daily papers were by that time calling for a reform in the management of the cable, particularly in regard to the press despatches, and complaining of the excessive charges.

—The whole of the cavalry at present quartered in the metropolis were reviewed on the 30th ult. by the Commander-in-Chief on Wormwood Scrubs. In the final grand charge several men were unhorsed, and it is said that two fractured their ribs. Others had to be carried from the ground in cabs, suffering from exhaustion and sunstroke.

THE TRIAL OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.—Fort Monroe, August 2.—Mr. O'Connor went north this evening, having brought to an end his protracted interview with Jefferson Davis. From the moment of his arrival here, three days ago, he remained constantly inside the Fortress, closely engaged with his effort. From the length of the visit, and the sudden manner in which it was made, it is believed that it was mainly attributable to the recent report of the judiciary committee to Congress, and the urgent necessity thereby created to decide upon a plan of defence in view of the approaching trial.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at 7s. 6d. a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

| | |
|--|----------|
| One line, first insertion | 0 50 |
| Each subsequent insertion | 0 12 1/2 |
| Five to ten lines, first insertion | 0 70 |
| Each subsequent insertion | 0 10 |
| Above ten lines (per line) first insertion | 0 07 |
| Each subsequent insertion, per line | 0 20 |

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid), to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc Post Office.

For sale at WILSON'S MEDICAL HALL, Madoc, where Subscribers in and near the village may obtain their copies, and orders for the paper and advertisements will obligingly be received.

SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The following is the Time Table of the passenger trains on the Grand Trunk Railway at the Belleville Station:

| |
|--------------------------------------|
| Day Express going East, 12.10 P.M. |
| Night Express going East, 12.22 A.M. |
| Mixed Train going East, 11.30 P.M. |
| Day Express going West, 6.50 A.M. |
| Night Express going West, 7.35 A.M. |
| Mixed Train going West, 10.45 A.M. |

Montreal Time.



THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11.

THE END OF THE RAILWAY CONTROVERSY.—The Act to incorporate the "Belleville and Marmora Railway Company" having been read a third time and passed by the Legislative Assembly, and the Legislative Council having agreed to the amendments made by the Assembly to the bill, it now only needs the assent of the Governor General to become law.—On the 30th ult., in the Legislative Assembly, the order of the day to incorporate the "Belleville and North Hastings Mineral Districts Railway Company," was discharged, and the bill was withdrawn.—Perhaps this was the only course Mr. Wallbridge could consistently pursue, after the reasons assigned for dropping Mr. Flint's bill last session—the grant of public lands having for the present been refused by the Government—but it leaves Mr. Flint the victor in the controversy, and in full possession of the field. It is a very lame and impotent conclusion to the fierce fight of last winter.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.—Parliament is expected to be prorogued to-day (Saturday), the Government having abandoned Solicitor-General Langevin's bill to protect the educational interests of the Protestant minority in Lower Canada. This course has been determined on, in order to allay the rising political and religious excitement caused by the introduction of Mr. Bell's bill to extend to the Catholic minority of Upper Canada, similar rights and privileges to those proposed to be conferred on the Protestant minority of Lower Canada by the first-mentioned bill.—In consequence of this decision of the Government, Mr. Galt—as representing the Protestants of Lower Canada on this

question—resigned his office. He said the Government had taken the course which he believed the interests of the country required, but it was not one of which he could approve.

The County Valuator's Report.

Upon the County Council going into Committee of the whole on Equalization, at its last session, the report of the County Valuator, Messrs. K. Graham and Thomas Enno, was presented. The report represented that so soon as possible after their appointment, the Valuator visited Trenton and Stirling and as many of the different townships as possible. They had used all diligence, but had not been able to complete their work. The report represented the difficulties they had to encounter in the performance of their duties, and submitted the valuation of the different municipalities they had visited. We have no space to give each township in detail, but the following valuation of the township of Madoc will exhibit the system adopted by the Valuator in the prosecution of their task:—

| Coa. | No. Acres. | Average value p. acre. | Total. |
|------------------|------------|------------------------|----------|
| 1 | 6,000 | \$2 46 | \$14,800 |
| 2 | 6,200 | 3 60 | 22,320 |
| 3 | " | 6 75 | 41,900 |
| 4 | " | 5 60 | 34,700 |
| 5 | " | 8 70 | 58,805 |
| 6 | " | 7 20 | 43,200 |
| 7 | " | 11 20 | 69,500 |
| 8 | " | 10 15 | 62,900 |
| 9 | " | 9 44 | 58,650 |
| 10 | " | 0 75 | 41,960 |
| 11 | 6,000 | 1 97 | 11,800 |
| Village of Madoc | | | 93,870 |

Total.....\$549,320

Average value of farm land per acre, \$6 70

The other townships were valued in the same manner, and the following will show the result attained so far:—

| Townships. | Average per acre. | Total. |
|------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Sidney | 19 08 | \$1,310,770 |
| Thurlow | 11 60 | 1,332,525 |
| Rawdon | 10 93 | 784,400 |
| Madoc | 6 70 | 649,320 |
| Hungerford | 6 27 | 643,400 |
| Huntingdon | 8 05 | 393,200 |
| Trenton | | 236,476 |
| Stirling | | 128,315 |

The villages in the County, which have been visited, compare as follows:—

| |
|--|
| Trenton, \$236,476; Stirling, \$128,315; Madoc, \$93,870; Lots 5, 6, and 7 in 2nd con. of d. 5, 6, and 7 in the 3rd con. of Thurlow, including Canifton, \$89,000, and park lots adjoining, \$18,900; Frankford, including mill property, \$71,900; Tweed, \$85,800; Thomasburgh, \$12,000; Smithville, \$11,000; Plainfield, \$8,800; Georgeown, \$4,000. |
|--|

The assessment rolls of the various townships for 1886 were laid upon the table. The following are the amounts which each township was assessed in that year:—

| | |
|------------------|-----------|
| Elzevir | \$ 71,983 |
| Hungerford | 209,608 |
| Huntingdon | 179,680 |
| Madoc | 248,600 |
| Marmora and Lake | 79,550 |
| Rawdon | 215,024 |
| Sidney | 881,128 |
| Stirling | 91,617 |
| Thurlow | 480,464 |
| Trenton | 162,144 |
| Tyendinaga | 621,535 |
| Tudor, &c. | 23,228 |

The Committee, after considerable deliberation recommended that the Equalization for the present year be as follows:—

| | |
|------------|-------------|
| Sidney | \$1,310,770 |
| Thurlow | 1,332,525 |
| Rawdon | 784,400 |
| Madoc | 649,320 |
| Hungerford | 643,400 |
| Huntingdon | 393,200 |
| Trenton | 236,476 |
| Stirling | 128,315 |

| | |
|------------------|-------|
| Tyendinaga | 1,107 |
| Marmora and Lake | 20 |
| Elzevir | 103 |
| Tudor | 31 |

\$6,676.

By comparison of the assessment rolls of 1886 the equalization as fixed for this year, it will be seen that Madoc is raised from \$248,600—or a little more than a quarter of a million—to \$549,320, or fifty thousand dollars more than half a million. We must admit, surprises us, for hitherto always been given to understand that this was very fairly assessed, and this seems to be the case, as the assessment roll and the equalization of last year varied by only four hundred. The same could not be said of any other township. As Sidney and Huntingdon—the Valuator townships—are raised in nearly but not quite the same proportion, there is no cause of complaint, however, that we have been treated with in this respect. The proportion of this township's share of taxation will remain substantially the same as last year—about Thurlow, Hungerford, Rawdon, and Marmora and Lake will have to pay up more than their share in recent years—and Sidney, it is to be hoped, will be satisfied now that her share is relatively considerably reduced. She was equalized last year at \$1,084,000, and this at only \$1,310,770, which, though nominally a larger sum, is, in reality, as compared with other townships, a very great reduction for her.

Madoc Township Council.

TOWN HALL, Monday, Aug. 6, 1886.

Present—A. F. Wood, Reeve; W. Ward, D. Reeve; S. Reed, W. Blair, and J. Tassie, Councilors. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

An application was received from Hugh C. McCallum, for remuneration—from the proceeds of the Dog Tax—for the loss of one ewe and two lambs, killed by dogs on the 23rd of July last. The facts having been duly sworn to before B. Cleeck and T. Allen, Esqs., the claim was ordered to be paid.

The account of Mr. McCallum, of Bannockburn, for \$6.50, for 100 lbs. of flour supplied to the W. Ward, by order of the Reeve, was ordered to be paid.—Mr. Tassie called the attention of the Council to the fact that he had told him Mrs. Murphy that a proper object of relief, as she was only too poor to work—but Mr. Wood said he had no recollection of the conversation alluded to, and thought her a fit object for charity. Mr. Tassie asked to any further relief being given, as the woman had stated she would not work, as the Council were "compelled to support her."

In the afternoon, the Seed Grain account of 1886 was discussed at considerable length—the balance of \$176.07 being still due from this township to the County. This deficiency arises from the difference between the amount which was estimated as sufficient to pay the interest on the loan of \$3,000—and actually charged, in addition to the discount on sale of debentures.—The deficit will be somewhat reduced by amounts still to be collected from persons who have not yet paid their Seed Grain account, and by a balance in the hands of the Township Treasurer.

The estimates for the year were then taken up, after discussion a by-law was introduced and passed fixing the rate for this year at six and a half cents on the pound. The Reeve explained that the increase was rendered necessary by the completion of the new jail at Belleville, which will cost about \$18,000—of which amount the Government will contribute \$8,000.—As the harvest is likely to be good this year, it had been thought best to provide for the payment of the whole cost of the jail year.—Incidentally he alluded, appropriately, to the presentation of the County Valuator's report to the County Council—when some rather sharp words passed between him and Mr. Tassie, the latter alleging that the Valuator had not thoroughly examined this Township, having neglected to visit some of the poorest parts of it.—Mr. Wood said he would rather believe the Valuator when they said they had done their work thoroughly, than he would Mr. Tassie, when he (Mr. T.) said that they had not. Mr. Tassie pointedly inquired of the Reeve whether

HAUNTED HILDERTON.

(Concluded.)

V.—THE BROTHERS.

Not far from Geneva there stands a fine old chateau, long in the occupation of a strange, morose, misanthropic man, who mixed in no society, though, at the same time, he appeared to derive little pleasure from the exquisite gardens and other amenities with which, with a most lavish hand, his beautifully situated mansion had been surrounded. It was at length offered for sale, and, much to the surprise of those who knew its value, passed—at a very moderate price—into the hands of a jeweller, well known to many an English tourist, in Geneva.

Delighted at his bargain, Monsieur G. lost no time in making every arrangement for adapting the chateau to the taste of some 'mild anglais,' who was certain to covet so lovely a spot for his summer residence.

He was right in his anticipation. A gentleman, with his wife and two daughters, soon established themselves at Belle D., taking the place not for the summer only, but by the year.

A few weeks elapsed, and they had begun to feel themselves at home in their pleasant dwelling, when, one evening, Mr. M., while reading aloud to his family, encountered a difficult phrase, which it was necessary to elucidate by means of the dictionary, and the younger sister, Emily, hastened to the library to procure that work.

She was gone rather longer than was expected, and, when she did return, looked so pale and agitated, that her mother anxiously inquired the cause.

'Well,' was the reply, 'I have had a sort of adventure; but my ghost (for I have certainly seen one) was by no means terrible, and I don't know why I should feel so flurried. It was a very handsome young man!'

Pressed for details, the young lady related that she had seen nothing in her way to the library, but that on her return, just as she was descending the first step of the stair, she heard a noise behind her, and, looking round, observed a young and handsome man in a naval uniform. He looked sadly at her for some seconds, during which she never removed her eyes from his face, pointed with his finger to the side of the corridor, and vanished, as it were, into the wall!

This story was received, as the majority of such are destined to be, with some incredulity. Nevertheless, so much impressed was Mr. M. with what he had heard, that, when their daughters had retired, he and his wife rediscussed the matter, and came to the resolution that Mr. M. should visit the 'haunted' corridor about the same hour, and see if any similar appearance would be vouchsafed to him.

Accordingly, on the following evening, he mounted guard, and walked to and fro for a considerable time without result. Tired at last of his vigil, he was wheeling round to commence what he had resolved should be his last turn, when he almost ran into the arms of a young naval officer, precisely answering the description given by his daughter. The figure pointed to the wall, and, before Mr. M. had fully regained his self-possession, disappeared.

Mr. M.'s countenance, on entering the drawing-room, sufficiently denoted that his search had been successful, but he declined to say what he had actually seen, and requested his family, for the present, to control their curiosity.

Early next morning he proceeded to Geneva, and called upon his landlord.

'I have come, sir,' he said, 'to ask your permission to remove a portion of the wall in the corridor of the chateau.' And, finding the proprietor hesitate, he at once related the double apparition, adding that, unless his proposal were complied with, he must decline to continue a tenant of the mansion.

The landlord shrugged his shoulders, extended his palms, and, deciding within himself that this was but a new example of that English eccentricity which it is equally impossible to comprehend and resist, gave the permission required.

Some masons being sent for, the work was at once begun. As it proceeded, Mr. M. was much struck by the singular manner of the master-mason, who, having first discouraged the idea of disturbing the wall at all, threw every imaginary obstacle in the way, and subsequently, when his men had actually set to work, watched their proceedings with a fixed stare, and a face gradually becoming deadly pale.

An hour, however, elapsed before any discoveries were made. But at the end of that time there was turned forth to the light the upright skeleton of a man, which, as the wall was removed, fell toppling forward among the workers. At this sight the master-mason reeled, and sank upon the floor in a swoon.

Restoratives were administered, and the man was

conveyed to Mr. M.'s study, where the latter, as soon as he was sufficiently recovered, questioned him as to the agitation he had displayed, hinting that, in the event of his not relating all that he had previously known concerning the bribing up the body, the gravest suspicions might attach to his own share in the business.

Under the influence of such arguments, the man related, in a confused and agitated manner, the circumstances here given in a more connected form.

A former possessor of the chateau—Monsieur Fremont—resided there with his wife. They had no children.

One day Monsieur F. received a communication from the cure of a neighbouring parish to the effect that his (Monsieur F.'s) brother had died suddenly, and that in his last moments he had expressed an earnest hope that his brother would assume the charge of his two sons.

A reply was forwarded, requesting that the boys might immediately repair to their uncle's house. In due course they arrived. The elder was a fine, handsome youth, with frank, engaging manners; the younger, though handsome also, was reserved and unsocial, and the regards of the whole household were quickly centered in the former, whose gaiety soon dissipated the gloom of the chateau.

The younger brother, François, saw, with concealed jealousy, the decided preference felt by his uncle and aunt for his elder; nor was this sentiment likely to have been lessened by a fact that, before they had resided a year at the chateau, had by some means come to his knowledge—viz., that the whole of the property had been left to his brother, with the exception of a sum just sufficient to start him (François) in any profession he might select in which to earn his bread.

To the great regret of Monsieur and Madame Fremont, Cécile, the elder, conceived a passion for the naval service, and, carrying his point, quitted the chateau, taking with him all the light and mirth it contained.

At first his letters were frequent, teeming with affection and merriment; then, long intervals of silence would excite the apprehensions of his loving friends. The second winter after his departure was unusually severe, and the health of the old people began to fail.

One morning, François, entering with a countenance of assumed grief, communicated the heart-rending tidings, received, he said, through a shipmate of his brother's, that Cécile had died at sea. Already weakened by illness, the shock was too much for the kind old people. Madame Fremont died within a few weeks; and before the close of the year the husband rejoined her in the grave, having previously settled all he possessed upon his surviving nephew.

The latter, now at the height of his ambition, lorded it grandly over his dependents; and profound was the regret that the kind, misanthropic Cécile had not lived to occupy the master's position.

One evening François was sitting alone, moody and out of sorts, sipping his solitary wine, when he was startled by a voice speaking without the window, which looked upon the garden.

Advancing with caution, François demanded who was there.

'It is I, François!' replied a voice that blanched the hearer's cheek; but, with trembling hands, he opened the window, and his brother, radiant with health and happiness, bounded into the room. He had intended a surprise for his relations, of whom (François having intercepted the correspondence on both sides) he had not heard for many months.

In an instant François comprehended his position, and took his resolution. To his brother's eager inquiries, he answered that their uncle and aunt, not being quite well, had dined upstairs, whither, after Cécile had refreshed himself, they would presently proceed.

Contriving, while Cécile was divesting himself of his overcoat, to secure the door, François returned to his brother, and, affecting the greatest joy at his arrival, encouraged him to drink and talk until, wearied with excitement and his journey, the latter sunk into a temporary dose.

It should be mentioned that, at this time, some confusion reigned at the chateau, on account of alterations that were making in the house, and which necessitated the removal of a portion of the wall of the corridor. During this operation, most of the domestics were quartered in an outbuilding, some distance off.

No human eye witnessed the manner in which this true descendant of him that did the first murder completed what was in his mind. He presently quitted the room, locking the door, and desiring that he might be disturbed no more that night.

When all was still, he crept forth and made his

way to the lodging of the master-mason. What passed between them was never exactly known, but, on the following morning, the mason, assisted by his tenor, contrived to wall up the remains of his victim, where they were subsequently discovered.

Tormented by remorse, the form of his brother ever before him, the wretched criminal at length missed his household, sold his chateau, and proceeded to Paris, hoping in that lively city to drown the remembrance of his flagrant guilt. But vengeance "suffered him not to live." A quarrel with Comte de C. in a gaming-house led to a meeting on the day in the Bois de Boulogne, in which François killed. Singularly enough, among his papers found a confession of the murder, though bearing assumed name.

The remains of poor Cécile were decently interred in the cemetery at Geneva. (The M. family continue their residence at Belle D., and, certainly, up to the time when I (the narrator) made their acquaintance nothing extraordinary had ever again disturbed their tranquillity.)

'Thank you, my love,' said Colonel Savage, suddenly awaking, 'very nicely read. Word of honor—twelve o'clock! Bed, bed!'

VARIETIES.

Out of what kind of vessel ought an angry man take his drink?—Out of a cooler.

At a recent school examination, a young urobian being asked why it was so warm in the torrid zone, replied promptly "Because it is so hot!"

A sentimental old bachelor says a woman's heart is the "sweetest" thing in the world; in fact, a perfect honeycomb—full of cells. Beware!

In some parts of Australia the farmers are making cider from peaches. They are so plentiful that pigs are fed on them.

The oldest house in the United States now standing as originally built is the Rev. Dr. Whitfield's at Guilford, Connecticut. It was built in 1639, and the stone walls and oak work remain in good condition.

A Parisian omnibus conductor, having had a day's holiday, was asked how he had spent it. "To amuse myself," he replied, "I followed the route of my omnibus."

The Mayor of Bridgewater was questioning the boys at the Ragged School, and he asked them what were the pomps and vanities of this wicked world. "I know, sir," said a little fellow—"the mayor and corporation going to church, sir."

A Manchester man with a devoted eye to the concrete, and who absolutely ignores the abstract, was awake by his wife one fine Spring morning with the remark, "My dear, the day is breaking!" when he turned over and replied, "Well, well, let it break—let it break; it owes me nothing."

When Mr. C. Kean, in the far West of America was rehearsing the part of Richard III., he observed to the actors around him that it was customary for courtiers to uncover in the presence of the king, a little matter which they had neglected. The reply of one of them was, "Guess we know nothing about kings down here."

RATHER SARCASTICAL.—An old lady, well known in the east of Fife for her learning and sallies upon lofty-minded people, had an evening party, where a young man was present who was about to leave for an appointment in China, and he formed the object of attraction during the evening. As he was exceedingly extravagant in his conversation about himself, the old lady was all but silent during the evening until he was leaving, when she shook him heartily by the hand, saying, "Tuk' gude aye o' yourself when ye are awa'; for mind ye, they eat puppies in Cheena!"

An auction of hair of young girls who have taken the veil was recently held at a convent in Paris, when 890 lb. of hair was sold for £1200.

A requisition will shortly be presented to the Dean of Westminster, signed by men of letters holding the most diverse theological opinions, expressing an earnest desire that a monument in Westminster Abbey should record the gratitude of the English people to the author of the "Christian Year."

Upon a beam of one of the houses pulled down near Notre Dame, Paris, recently, the following inscription was found cut in the wood:—"I was placed here in the year 1460, and I was six hundred years old when they took me from the forest of Rosoy." This venerable piece of wood, therefore, must have existed in the time of Charles the Bald, 25th King of France, who reigned from 845 to 861.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 191.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.) SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1866.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

By the Atlantic Cable.

HEART'S CONTENT, Aug. 8.—Her Majesty's steamer *Terrible* and the steamer *Albany* left on Wednesday morning, and the *Great Eastern* and *Midway* are fully supplied with coal and provisions. The members of the expedition are determined to recover and complete the cable of 1865, if it be possible. The *Great Eastern* has about 8,000 tons of coal on board, and provisions enough for a six months' cruise.

New York, Aug. 10, midnight.—A despatch received from Supt. Mackay, dated at Aspy Bay to-night, states that the cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Port au Basque, was under-run by him to a depth of 75 fathoms. That portion of it lying in water of 60 fathoms deep was found imbedded in mud, and was in a splendid state of preservation. It was spliced at a distance of 13 miles from the shore, but the night coming on dark, with a high gale and heavy sea, they were obliged to cut the cable under Cape North, where it was safely buoyed in thirty fathoms of water. Mr. Mackay states, "we will await a fine day to land the shore end. The cable tests well, and there is not the least defect in it. New York will soon be in satisfactory communication with London."

Aug. 12.—The cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence is in complete working order.

From Europe.

Supposed Attempt to Burn the Houses of Parliament.

New York, Aug. 11.—The morning papers have the following despatches from Europe by the cable—

LONDON, Aug. 9.—There is great excitement here this evening at a supposed attempt to blow up the two Houses of Parliament. Ten packages of gunpowder, with a fuse partially burned, were found near the entrance to the Lord Chamberlain's office in the House of Lords. The members of Parliament have visions of another "Guy Fawkes" gunpowder plot.

The deaths from cholera in London during the last week were 1,053.

BERLIN, Aug. 8.—Gen. Manteuffel having attended a military council and had a favourable audience of the king, left yesterday on a special mission to St. Petersburg.

Referring to it, a semi-official journal says:—Russia, by her position as a great power, and also on account of her numerous family ties with the German courts, takes a lively interest in the German question. The relations subsisting between Russia and Prussia might suggest to Russia the expediency and desirability of making confidential communications to the cabinet in Berlin in relation to the views entertained by the Czar's government upon the steps recently adopted by Prussia. Any apprehensions respecting the attitude attributed to Russia by certain German journals, will, in all probability, speedily prove to be groundless. The same journal hopes that the Prussian legislative chamber, by passing a bill of indemnity, will end the conflict with the government.

The municipal authorities of Berlin have presented an address to the Crown Prince of Prussia, sympathizing with him in his affliction caused by the death of his infant son, and eulogizing the war, glory and military achievements in behalf of Prussia, in the part personal to the Prince. The Crown Prince, in returning thanks, pointed to the joyous prospect about to be soon realized, which would fulfil the just hopes of Prussia and the nation.

FLORENCE, Aug. 8.—There was a severe storm in the Adriatic yesterday, by which several vessels of the national fleet were damaged. The Italian ram, *Affondatore*, was sunk in the Port Avenona. Her crew were all saved.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Advices received to-day announce that the truce between Italy and Austria has been extended ten days. The latest telegrams from the continent to-day indicate no change in the aspect of affairs, and the Italian position remains unaltered.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The Chevaliers *Negra* and *Arton* have returned here. The Emperor expects, it is supposed, partly to retain his connection with the present critical condition of Italian affairs.

The Empress of Mexico arrived at St. Nazaire to-day.

The Empress *Eugenie* is going to meet her to-morrow.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 9.—The officers of the British Customs service have seized six blockade runners at this port on behalf of the U. S. government.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—By the Atlantic cable, last night, news from London, Paris, Berlin, &c., was received to the 11th inst.

The Imperial Parliament was prorogued on the 10th. In this speech from the throne, Queen Victoria recommends peace in Europe and a continued observance of British neutrality. She thanks the United States government for its action during the Fenian raid in Canada, and expresses her joy at the completion of the Atlantic telegraph.

Napoleon has demanded from Prussia the rectification of the French frontier by its extension to the Rhine as it was marked prior to its disturbance in 1814. The military and naval preparations which are being carried on in France, induced the belief that the Emperor will make war if his demand is not peacefully complied with.

A semi-official journal in Berlin recommends Prussia to reconstruct Germany as far as possible on the basis of preservation of the vital and constitutional rights of the states which are to be annexed to her.

Members of some of the deposed royal families were moving towards Berlin.

The Crown Prince of Prussia recommends the founding of a national institution for the relief of invalid soldiers.

The Italian troops had marched from the Tyrol, taking up a position on the line of the Tagliamento river. General Cialdini says that this is a better defensive position, but others assert it is merely the line of demarcation insisted on by Austria before she would accept the armistice.

The term of the suspension of the hostilities between Austria and Italy would close at 4 o'clock on the 11th.

Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel are in accord as to the future of Venetia.

An armistice has been concluded between Italy and Austria on the basis of the cession of Venetia to Italy.

Turkey has reduced her army of observation on the Danube, and it is thought that the Sultan approves of the rule of Prince Charles, of Hohenzollern as Hospodar in Roumania.

The United States squadron had a grand imperial and popular reception in Russia. The Czar visited the vessels at Cronstadt, and took the chief officers to dinner with him. After dinner the Emperor toasted:—The prosperity of the United States, and an uninterrupted friendship with Russia.

The Empress of Mexico has reached Paris.

Another Fenian Raid Anticipated.

The special correspondent of the *Leader*, at Ottawa, under date of the 12th inst., says:—Rumours have been prevalent during the day to the effect that another Fenian attack is imminent on the frontier. The only foundation for them is a report from the eastern border that Fenians are assembling at Fairfield, Vermont, but nothing confirmatory of this report has been received. An officer has been despatched to the point mentioned to ascertain the truth of the report, and should any movement occur, ample measures will be at hand to check it. None such is anticipated, however, and no alarm is felt that another raid will be attempted, at any rate at present.

The Cabinet was in session all this afternoon, but the object of the meeting has not transpired publicly.

It is stated that important despatches were received on Saturday from Sir Frederick Bruce, but if so, the purport of them has not become known.

The *Welland Telegraph* says that the masters of a number of vessels passing through the canal from the west report that it was with the utmost difficulty that they could obtain hands at Erie and Cleveland to load their vessels, on account of most of the labourers being in preparation for a Fenian raid upon Canada. A large number of the men from Erie and

Cleveland are reported by them to have left for Buffalo to join the Fenian ranks.

VOLUNTEERS CALLED OUT.—The following is the copy of an "order" received yesterday by the Colonel of the "Tenth Royals." The Major Commanding the "Governor General's Body Guard" received one of a similar character:—

"MILITIA BRIGADE OFFICE, }
Toronto, August 13th, 1-66."

"*Volunteer Militia Order.*—The Tenth Royals will be ready equipped in all respects to move into camp on Friday next, (the place to be hereafter named.) The men to take no personal effects beyond knapsacks. Each man to have 60 rounds of ball cartridge in his pouch; also 50 rounds to be taken with the battalion as reserve. By order.

"ROBERT B. DENISON, Brigade Major."

In addition to the Tenth Royals and Major Denison's Troop of Cavalry, two other infantry battalions and a battery of artillery are to be sent out this week. This order has no reference to the calling out of the men for their annual pay. The troops sent out are specially intended as an "army of observation."

This action on the part of the Government is timely. The people of the Niagara frontier feel a little timid. It is well there should be some force there for a few weeks, if no longer, to give them confidence. There are apprehensions of a Fenian raid in many quarters, and not, we fear, without some reason. Yesterday we were informed on good authority that there are at present over 10,000 Fenians in Buffalo, who drill nightly, and regarding whose objects it is impossible to have any doubt.—*Leader, of Tuesday.*

Quebec was very much excited in consequence of a rumour of another Fenian invasion. The streets were thronged with an anxious crowd, seeking news concerning it. On the receipt of a telegraph announcing the rumoured invasion, influential citizens immediately called upon Gen. Lindsay to ascertain its truth. The general smiled grimly as he answered, "there is no truth in the report; they are not yet prepared to accept such hospitality as we have in store for them."

OTTAWA, Aug. 13.—Another Fenian raid appears to be anticipated by the authorities here. A regiment of regulars has been ordered from Montreal to Cornwall, and is on the way thither to-night. Other precautionary measures are also being taken to prevent an invasion of any brigand band from the United States.

In the Legislative Assembly, on Friday last, while the item of \$25,000 for the purchase of improved fire-arms for the militia force was under discussion, Mr. John A. Macdonald stated that a request had already been sent by telegraph to England, over the Atlantic cable, for a supply of the first issue of the converted English rifles, which, as far as he could ascertain, was the best arm in the world, to be sent to this country; and he had no doubt this request would be granted, and our defenders, first the regulars and then the volunteers, supplied with this weapon.

A Quebec paper states that six thousand breech-loaders are on their way from England for the use of the Canadian militia.

THE FENIANS IN IRELAND.—Gen. John H. Glendon, Capt. Candon, and Major Comerford have arrived in New York from Ireland. The two former were released by the government on condition of leaving at once for America. While confined, they had a correspondence with Mr. West, U. S. Consul at Dublin, who admitted they were American citizens, but stated that the Lord Lieutenant would deal with them the same as ordinary subjects. The other comes as an envoy to Mr. Stephens, and says the numerical strength and hopes of the Fenians in Ireland are better now than when Stephens was there; that the people are determined to fight, aid or no aid from America. Their confidence in Stephens is unabated, and they condemn the conduct of the factions in America.

The constabulary force of Ireland amounted in number at the beginning of the present year to 11,778. The cost of the force for the year 1865 was \$712,332, of which sum \$395,649 came from the public purse, and \$316,683 was paid by the counties.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at 7 1/2 Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

| | |
|--|----------|
| One line, first insertion | 0 50 |
| Each subsequent insertion | 0 12 1/2 |
| Five to ten lines, first insertion | 0 75 |
| Each subsequent insertion | 0 16 |
| Above ten lines (per line) first insertion | 0 07 |
| Each subsequent insertion, per line | 0 25 |

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid), to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc Post Office.

For sale at WILSON'S MEDICAL HALL, Madoc, where Subscribers in and near the village may obtain their copies, and orders for the paper and advertisements will obligingly be received.

ADVERTISEMENTS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The following is the Time Table of the passenger trains on the Grand Trunk Railway at the Belleville Station:
 Day Express going East, 12 10 P.M.
 Night Express going East, 12 22 A.M.
 Mixed Train going East, 11 30 P.M.
 Day Express going West, 6 50 A.M.
 Night Express going West, 7 35 A.M.
 Mixed Train going West, 10 45 A.M.
 Montreal Time.



THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18.

WHOLESALE DISFRANCHISEMENT

"The Upper Canada municipal act occupied the greater part of the sitting this morning. There was considerable discussion on many of the clauses, and a large number of amendments were proposed. These were uniformly voted down by the supporters of the bill, who were extremely anxious that it should pass this session. One feature of the bill which is very important, has attracted particular attention, and that would if proposed at any previous session of parliament. It was that which increases the qualification of aldermen in cities, and raises the franchise throughout the country. Under this bill, to become qualified to sit as alderman, a person must possess property of the actual value of \$1,000, more than is required to qualify for parliament; and to become entitled to vote, either at municipal or parliamentary elections, a person must possess, lease, or rent property of the actual value of \$300, the existing law providing a \$50 yearly value franchise. The change, it will thus be seen, is an important one, and will deprive of the suffrage a large number of persons who have hitherto enjoyed it. Mr. Carling, among other amendments that he offered, proposed to modify this part of the bill by preserving the present franchise, but was defeated by the advocates of the bill, chief among them, being Messrs. Mackenzie, McKellar and Brown. Thus the strange spectacle was presented of a professed conservative resisting a restriction of the franchise, and professed liberals, in strong sympathy with the radical party of England, voting him down and declaring that they should like to see the franchise made still higher."

In the report of Parliamentary proceedings, no reference is made to the amendment alluded to above, by the *Leader's* special correspondent at Ottawa, relative to municipal and parliamentary voters. The effect of it will be, so far as we can ascertain, to disqualify more than half of the municipal electors in this Township—and, probably also, throughout the country. And yet this sweeping change appears to have attracted little or no attention, although, if the statement be correct, the alteration in the law, when it comes to be generally understood, will create

no small amount of political agitation. Out of about 700 voters in the Township of Madoc, only a few more than one hundred in number are assessed for \$100 and upwards. Making every allowance for those who, by renting property, of the value stated, in this village—will still be entitled to vote, a majority will doubtless, after the next election, find themselves disfranchised.

On first reading the above statement, we supposed that this restriction of the franchise would apply to the next ensuing municipal election, as the act generally is to take effect on the first day of January next; but on referring to the bill, we find that "so much thereof as relates to the qualification of electors shall not take effect till the first day of September, 1867." But this provision may have been amended as well as that relating to the qualification of municipal electors, which, in the bill as originally printed, was fixed in Townships at one hundred dollars assessment on real estate—whether freehold or leasehold.—As the qualification for Reeves, Deputes, Reeves and Councillors, remains (unless amended) as before—viz., four hundred dollars freehold or eight hundred leasehold, it seems that it will, in future, require a higher qualification to vote for a Township Councillor than to become one! This appears so unlikely, we should have fancied the special correspondent had fallen into some error, notwithstanding he is so specific in his statement, had we not found that Mr. Carling the following day,—when the bill to amend the act respecting elections of members of the Legislature was under discussion,—stated that "yesterday members voted to disfranchise a large portion of voters in the Upper Canada municipal bill, and now the House was asked to deprive many electors of an opportunity of recording their votes." (This was in reference to M. Dorion's proposed amendment, providing that the polling be finished in one day,—which was negative.) It may be taken for granted, therefore, that a considerable number of persons who have hitherto been entitled to a voice in municipal and parliamentary elections are in future to be deprived of the privilege.

It is questionable whether those disfranchised will submit to this treatment without remonstrance. It is difficult to conceive what arguments can be advanced in favour of so greatly reducing the number of electors in Canada, at this time, when strenuous efforts are being made in Great Britain to lower the franchise. It looks like a move on the part of those who are annexationists at heart, to create an excitement which will tend to further their favourite project.

THE ISSUE OF PROVINCIAL NOTES.—Mr. Galt, notwithstanding his retirement from office, has succeeded in gaining the assent of Parliament to his proposal for the issue of five million dollars of Provincial notes, to enable the Government to pay off the floating debt of the Province, if a sufficient amount for that purpose cannot be raised by the sale of seven per cent. debentures. A further issue of the notes is also authorized, to such an amount as it may be necessary to give in exchange for the Provincial debentures held by banks surrendering their power to issue notes; provided that the total amount does not exceed eight million dollars.—The plan introduced by Mr. Galt has been vigorously opposed by many parties who consider themselves authorities in financial matters, and ruinous consequences are predicted from its adoption. Their arguments are declared to be

fallacious by others, who talk quite as learnedly about banking operations and the career generally, and who maintain that the scheme lays the foundation of a great and salutary change in the banking system of the country.—The existing banks will probably find it convenient to conform to the alteration with as little loss of time as possible.

Close of the Session of Parliament.

The fifth session of the eighth Provincial Parliament was closed on Wednesday. The bills which had been passed were assented to in Her Majesty's name by the Governor-General, with the exception of the act to postpone for a limited time the issuing of writs for the next election of members of the Legislative Council, which was reserved for the signature of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon. The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly then addressed his Excellency, briefly summing up the proceedings of the session, and presenting the bill for defraying the expenses of the government, which "benevolence" was accepted in the customary form of words. After which His Excellency delivered the speech from the Throne, which he concluded as follows:—

"Honourable Gentlemen and Gentlemen: I rejoice that you have completed your part of the plan for the union of the Colonies of British North America, and I shall not fail to transmit to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for presentation to Her Majesty, your address on the subject."

"In bringing to a close the last session likely to be held under the act for the union of the two Canadas, I congratulate the Parliament which that law called into existence on the retrospect afforded by the events of the last quarter of a century in this province. You can mark, during that period, the firm consolidation of your institutions, both political and municipal, the extended settlement of your country, and the development of your internal resources and foreign trade, the improvement and simplification of your laws, and above all the education which the adoption of the system of responsible government has afforded to your statement in the well tried ways of the British Constitution. The same principles, the application of which has been attended with so much advantage in the smaller union, will be the guide of our course in the larger sphere of action on which you are now about to enter and I fervently pray that the blessings which you have hitherto enjoyed may be given in a large measure to that new nationality of which you will form a part, and the dimensions of which will entitle it to a high place among the powers of the world."

Ho Yes! Ho Yes! Three Times Ho Yes! LOST!!

Sometime, not very long ago, a gentleman named Mr. Fairface, discovered that there was a crack in the wheel of his character when he used the name of Mr. Security without his liberty. But Mr. Fairface immediately applied to the chief engineers of the ecclesiastical department, and got the crack welded, by a blackwasm heat, before John Public had noticed the defect.

Mr. Fairface has now learned, with great dismay, that the wheel has slipped a cog in another place, and the jar throughout the whole machinery caused a very important connecting rod to fly out of its boxing and roll across the street.

John Public now thinks that some convict has feloniously exchanged heads and characters with Mr. Fairface, and that the excessive heat of last month on his shaven head, has melted out the small remains of his moral sentiments.

If any person or persons will give information to Mr. Fairface, which will enable him to catch the fellow that has so maliciously stolen his reputation and left him his own, there is no doubt, but they will be suitably rewarded, by a promise of promotion in a public capacity, without the power to fulfil his engagements.

God Save the Queen and Protect the People!

Yours, &c.

PICKING OUT OF THE CORNER.

EARLY RAIN.—The rains in the early part of the week were followed on Wednesday night by the first frost of the season, which was sufficiently sharp to blight a few of the more tender vines in some of the gardens round the village.

Accidents.—On Saturday evening last, while Mr. James Moore was on his way home from the village, he was severely bruised and had one of his ribs fractured by being thrown from his wagon. The tire of one of the wheels had come off, and assisted by Mr. James Tassie, who was behind in his own wagon, M. Moore went in search of it. Not finding it, he got into his wagon again, when the horses started off. The headstall had slipped from one of the horses and as he could not control the animal he drove the wagon off the road where it was upset in the ditch, and he was thrown out. Mr. Tassie's horses also ran off, and not being aware that Mr. Moore was injured he followed after them. Mr. Moore remained stunned for some time, but in the course of the night he contrived to reach Mrs. Harvey's, where he remained till the next morning, when he was conveyed home by Mr. McLaughlin. Mr. Thomas Perry met with a serious accident on Saturday last, on the Mississippi River. He was engaged with others in robing a log for a crossway, when an axe which had been stuck in a stump, he was passing, was jerked out. The axe struck him on the outside of the thigh above the knee, inflicting an ugly wound. A fatal result was at one time feared, as he was weakened by the loss of blood to such an extent as to become speechless; but he recovered sufficiently to be removed, for proper care, to the nearest settlement.

Third Provincial Sabbath School Convention.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIBS,—At the Provincial Sabbath School Convention in Hamilton last year, the Sabbath School Association of Canada was organized, with an Executive Committee to manage its affairs.

It was also unanimously resolved to hold a similar Convention on the first Tuesday and two following days of September next.

Mr. S. J. Lyman, on behalf of Montreal, tendered a warm and pressing invitation to the Convention to meet that city the first of September, which was nearly accepted.

The Executive Committee, in accordance with the above, have great pleasure in inviting Ministers of the Gospel, Delegates from Sabbath School Associations, and from Sabbath Schools to assemble in the city of Montreal, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 4th, 5th and 6th days of September next.

It is particularly requested that County Secretaries of the Sabbath School Association of Canada will act, to afford verbal reports and otherwise to aid in the Convention.

Where there is no limitation to the number of Delegates, it is every county, it not every township, and Sabbath School will be represented on this occasion.

Those who are devoted Sunday School Advocates from the United States are also invited and are expected.

Essays on subjects about assigned, by the Rev. H. Wilkes, D.D., and others, have been solicited.

A prize of \$20 will be given to the writer of the best Essay to be read before the Convention, on "The Sabbath School Teacher, his place and power." The Essay not to exceed the size of an ordinary eight page tract, and to become the property of the Association.

It is requested that the Essays be distinguished by suitable mottoes, and that the real names of the writers be enclosed separately in a sealed envelope, to be opened after the decision of the Judges.

The Rev. J. M. Gibson, F. A. Torrance, Esq., and Rev. J. Jenkins, D.D., have been requested to examine the Essays and award the Prize. The Essays to be sent to the Rev. J. M. Gibson, of Montreal, not later than the 25th of August.

The several Railway and Steamboat Companies have agreed to convey persons attending the Convention free of fare, with the exception of the Great Western, which charges one quarter fare on return. Delegates will pay their fare to Montreal, and, on leaving, be furnished with tickets which will entitle them to return free.

Delegates and Visitors will please to give notice of their intended presence at the Convention to Mr. F. H. Gratton, Book-keeper, Montreal, that arrangements may be made for their comfort during the Convention.

On their arrival in Montreal, they will please to go to Zion Church, Dr. Wilkes, where the Local Committee will attend in the forenoon, to give them introductions to friends, who will kindly receive and entertain them during their stay.

It is presumed that it is unnecessary to assign arguments in favour of Sabbath School Convention—these have been abundantly supplied heretofore. Those who have attended such, have received the benefit and realized the value of them. The large number of Delegates at the Convention of last year, and the unanimous expression of delight from all who attended it, bespeak a growing interest in such assemblies; yet we cannot close this announcement without urging the advocates and labourers in the Sabbath School cause in Canada, to come together at Montreal to take part in the proceedings; by the prayer of God to seek for wisdom, forbearance and harmony, and to call down blessings on the deliberations and decisions of the meeting.

We will kindly and this Association by making public through the local press, the points, and by every other means in your power, the holding of this Convention.

Those who purpose attending will please to give the following subjects, proposed for discussion, due consideration:—1. Counterbalancing and Preparation Class Meetings. 2. The falling in and retreating of aged children. 3. Infant Schools of Grace. 4. Libraries. 5. Singing. 6. Retention of Poor Scholars.

I am, Reverend and dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM MILLARD, Gen. Sec.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

A BY-LAW will be introduced in the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of the United Townships of TUDOR, WOLLASTON and LIMERICK, at the meeting thereof to be held at MILLBRIDGE, Tudor, on MONDAY, September 3rd, 1886 at 4 o'clock, P.M., for the purpose of OPENING A ROAD from Lot 4 in the 18th Concession of Tudor to CANIFF'S MILL, in the 1st Concession of Limerick, as Surveyed and marked out by the Township Surveyor, on July 11th, 1885.

Of which All Persons interested are requested to take notice.
By Order.

Tudor, July 18th. WILLIAM HARPER, Township Clerk.

PRESERVE JARS!

NOW IS THE TIME to give your Preserved Fruits, by Purchasing some of A. WRIGHT'S Stone Preserve and Tomato Jars.

SOLD AT LOW PRICES.

CHINERY SALE!

PURSUANT to the Decree and Order for Sale of the Court of Chancery, made in the case of RUSSELL vs. WOOD, the following Real Estate will be sold by

PUBLIC AUCTION!

With the approbation of Robert J. Turner, Esq., the Accountant of the said Court, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25th, 1886,

At 12 o'clock, Noon, by

Mr. MICHAEL NULTY, AUCTIONEER,

At His Auction Rooms, in the Town of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, in ONE LOT, the following

Valuable Mill Property,

That is to say: Lots Nos. 9 and 11 on the North side of Division Street, and Lots Nos. 9, 10, and 11, on the South side of Russell Street, in the Village of Hastings, in the County of Hastings, as laid down on a plan of the Northern part of said Village of Hastings, the property of the estate of the late Collin Russell, made by S. M. Benson, P.L.S. There is erected on the said Lots a saw-mill.

GRIST MILL,

With a Mill Dam, Flume, Machinery, Waterworks and Out-houses, for carrying on the business.

The Property will be offered for Sale in ONE LOT.

The Property will be put up at an UPSET PRICE of THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The PURCHASER will be required at the time of Sale to pay down a deposit in the proportion of Ten Pounds to every Hundred Pounds of his purchase in money to the Vendor or his Solicitor, and shall pay the remainder thereof, with interest thereon from the day of Sale, within three months thereafter in other respects, and except as above mentioned, the conditions of sale are the standing conditions of sale of the said Court of Chancery. Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of the Auctioneer, and of Joseph A. Donovan, Esq., Toronto, Solicitor to the Vendor; Messrs. Laidler and Patterson, Toronto; Messrs. Ross, Bell & Holden, Belleville; Messrs. Hayes & O'Leary, Stratford; and A. Boulton, Esq., Newmarket.

Dated this 9th day of July, 1886.

ROBERT J. TURNER.

JOSEPH A. DONOVAN, Esq., Vendor's Solicitor.

FOR SALE.

200 ACRES OF LAND, being Lot No. 24 in the THIRD Concession of MADOC, situated about One Mile west of the County Gravelled road leading to the Hastings Road, and lying on the Road from KELLAR'S BRIDGE to the MARMORA IRON WORKS. Distant only Two Miles and a half from the Saw and Grist Mills at BANNOCKBURN; and surrounded by a large settlement of well-to-do Farmers. About Fifty Acres Cleared, and the whole nearly free of stone.

Plenty of Excellent CEDAR on good dry land, and Fine HARD WOOD Timber.

TITLE indisputable. TERMS, which will be made easy, can be known on application to

THOMAS BAILEY.

Lot No. 12, in the 14th Concession of Huntingdon, adjoining the Village of Madoc.

Save Your Money!

W. BRISTOL & CO.,

WAGGON, CARRIAGE, and BLEIGH MAKERS, MADOC, C. W. Stand, East of the W. M. Church.

The undersigned having commenced business anew, with a competent Blacksmith in charge, hope to give better satisfaction than heretofore.

We are prepared to manufacture to order, and will keep on hand both Light and Heavy Waggon. Jobbing and Repairing done at the shortest notice. All work warranted. Give us a call before going elsewhere.

W. BRISTOL & CO.

Madoc, March 1, 1886.

MONEY TO LEND

ON EASY TERMS.

A. P. L. 18 STEWART & GILBERT, BELLEVILLE.

QUEEN

Fire and Life Insurance Company.

A. F. WOOD, AGENT, MADOC.

DR. NICHOL,

A N EXPERIENCED HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR, may be consulted at his residence on Pimlico street, opposite the old Wesleyan Church, Belleville, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. each day. During the past seven years, Dr. N. has had particular attention to Chronic Diseases, and he has made a special study of Diseases of Children. Patients suffering from either Acute or Chronic Diseases, on their arrival, if required.

Belleville, June 23rd, 1885.

Best and Cheapest Pictures in Belleville at TERWILLIGAR'S.

PHOTOGRAPHS Finished on the Finest Paper and in the Latest Style, only ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF PER DOZEN (One Dollar per Dozen Cheaper than anywhere else.) AMBROTYPES, FERRITYPES, and all other kinds of Pictures taken in the latest style and at the lowest prices. Call on Exam no Specimens at his Rooms, opposite VICTORIA BUILDING, Belleville.

Dr. J. S. LOOMIS,

OF McGill College,

HAS OPENED AN OFFICE in the Village of MADOC, in Mr. WEISS'S New Building, opposite WILSON'S Medical Hall.

All Calls will be promptly attended to.

MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers' Prices, Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

A. F. WOOD,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT, MADOC.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

MR. GREAM,

(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET, THE HOUSE on the North side of KELLAR'S BRIDGE.

It is well adapted and situated for a GENERAL STORE.

Being Eight Miles distant from the Village of Madoc, on the new Gravel Road to Tudor. Six Acres of Land attached. For TERMS, inquire at the Madoc Office.

STRAYED!

ABOUT the 20th of JUNE, a Bright Bay MARE, of rather small size, with Black Mane, Tail and Feet; Five Years old. A Small Bunch on the fore fettered ankle; and a Scar from a Kick on the hindquarters. She was pastured at W. ROBINSON'S, on the Hastings Road; and was last seen about three-quarters of a mile from Bannockburn. FIVE DOLLARS Reward will be paid to any one bringing her back; or a proportionate amount for information which will lead to her recovery.

ALFRED THOMPSON.

York River, July 12, 1886.

STEWART & GILBERT,

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, &c.

OFFICE—In Deane's New Brick Building, corner of Front and Bridge Street, BELLEVILLE.

D. E. KINNEAR-STEWART.

D. S. GILBERT.

SUNSET THOUGHTS.

I watched the summer night come down,
With silent step, o'er hill and lee;
The sunset clouds were all aflame,
And all shame the rosy sea;
I said, to simply live seems joy,
To breathe this balmy air is bliss;
Oh, would that when I come to die,
It might be such a night as this.

With heaven seemingly so near,
So filled with golden, glowing light,
The air above so fresh and clear,
The ground with countless roses bright,
Methinks that I could yield my breath
Without a tear, without a sigh,
Could the last scenes mine eyes behold,
Be such a world and such a sky.

But even as I spoke, the sun
Had called his feeble glory in;
A pallid storm, with angry brow,
Came up where all the light had been;
A moaning wind came off the sea,
Worlds fill a sinking heart with dread;
The night was dark with coming rain,
The sea bird flapped his wings overhead.

Alas, my friend! 'tis ever thus:
The night will still obscure the day;
The fairest things the earth can bring,
Even while we gaze will fade away;
Such fleeting hours its secret brings;
No mortal hand may hold the key;
The world is full of wondrous things,
And life, like death, is mystery.

GOING ASHORE.

'There she is, sir; that's she just off the pint there. She's a-coming stem on, and in an hour, if she ain't on Bunk Sands, I'm a Dutchman.'

My companion was no native of dam-land, for there was Briton written in every feature of his brown-red face, as he stood by me in Baythorpe shore, in his canvas trousers, heavy fisher's boots, blue Jersey shirt, and tarpaulin hat, tied on with a bit of osage band, while the flap behind bent about in the tremendous wind that was raging in our faces.

'Bang!' went the dull smothered report of a heavy gun, and in the shade of the coming night I just caught sight of a faint flash of light. Where we stood, the spray came rushing in like a heavy storm of rain; while the whistling of the wind, and the thundering in of the huge rollers as they curled over and over upon the sands, tearing it out from among the clays, and scraping it away by tons, made standing in the face of such a storm extremely confusing; and yet hundreds were out upon the shore close under the great sand-bank, drenched to the skin with the spray, for the news had spread through the village that a great three-master was going ashore.

'Going ashore! Simple words to a landsman's ears; but what do they mean? The noble vessel tearing and plunging through the broken water—now down in the trough of the waves, now rising like a cork upon the white crests, and then a shock as she strikes upon the sand, and seems immovable; a shuddering quiver through plank and beam; and then crash, crash, crash—after most gone by the board—snapped like brittle twigs on a dead stem; while huge ropes part like burned twine; then the rising of the apparently immovable vessel, as she is lifted by the waves to fall crashing again upon the sands, parting in the middle; rushing billows pouring tons upon tons of water over the deck; a wild, wild cry for help; and then the shore strewn with fragments, casks, bodies, as the merciless waves sport with them, tossing them on to the sands, and then curling over to drag them back. Going ashore; not safety from a wild storm, but death.

'Ah,' said the old salt by my side, shouting at me with his hand to his mouth, 'did yer hear that gun?' I nodded.

'There goes another,' he continued, stretching out his hand, and pointing to where the flash could be seen, while directly after came another dull heavy report. 'Can't yer see her now, sir?'

Mine were not sea-going eyes; and it was no easy task to make out a distant object through the blinding storm of spray which beat dead in my face; but I just managed to make out a dark mass right out amongst the boiling waves, and I shuddered as I thought of the fate of those on board.

'She must come to it,' said the man; 'she'll come in just there; and he pointed to a spot amongst the waves where they seemed roughest; 'she'll be there in less time than I said; and then, Lord have mercy upon 'em! Amen!'

And he said this, the old man reverently took off his tarpaulin sou'-wester, and stood with the storm tearing through the remains of his grizzled hair; bald, ragged, and weather-beaten, the coarseness of his features seemed for the moment subdued—softened by the feeling within his breast—as he stood there in that representation of a seer of old.

'Is there no chance for them?' I shouted.

The old man shook his head and shrugged his shoulders. 'Precious little,' he said, 'unless them chaps come down with the lifeboat; but who'd go out?'

It did look like a desperate venture, indeed, to attempt to launch a boat with such a sea on, and having no reply, I stood shading my eyes and gazing out to sea.

'Bang!'

There was another flash, and another dull, echoless report, and as the veil of spray seemed to clear during a lull in the storm, I could perceive a large three-masted vessel about five hundred yards from the shore; and once, as she heeled over, and showed her deck, I could see that it was crowded with people.

'God help them!' I muttered.

'Amen!' said the old man; and just then, away to our left, we saw the life-boat carriage coming down at a trot, drawn by two stout horses; while a loud and prolonged 'hurrah!' welcomed its arrival—as another flash, and its following heavy report, seemed to come from the doomed vessel like a groan of pain in its hour of sore distress.

'They'll never go out to her,' said the old man, shouting in my ear, for after the lull the storm came down with redoubled fury—the wind shrieking and howling past, cutting the crests of the waves off as it came tearing over the hill of waters, and dashing the salt spray in my face till it almost seemed to cut the flesh; while at times the women who had come down were completely held back against the steep sand-bank.

'There! look there!' cried the old man, suddenly seizing my arm. 'Catching at straws. Why, there's a boat-load coming ashore. There; don't you see—now a-top o' that breaker?'

I caught sight of a small boat crowded with figures, and then there seemed to be a tall wave curl over it and I saw it no more.

'Gone!' said the old man; 'I knowed it! Nothing could live in such a storm.'

'Let's go to the life-boat, and see if they are going off,' said I; but the old man was intently gazing out to sea.

'There; just as I said,' he shouted hoarsely. 'Just in the place. She's struck.' And then, above the yelling of the storm, we could hear a crash, and a wild shriek, that seems to ring through me now upon a stormy night, when far inland I listen to the howling wind.

'It's now or never!' said the old man, as he ran down towards where the life-boat stood upon its carriage, with a crowd of men and women about, the women hanging on to their husbands, and apparently begging that they would not dare the perils before them.

The sea had looked fearful enough from where we stood before; but here, as close as we dared go to the breakers, it looked perfectly awful, while the attempt to launch a boat seemed absolute madness. It was evident that the men thought so too, though, as we came up, one sturdy fellow shouted: 'I'm ready, mates, if you're going;' a remark that elicited no response, for every one stood stolidly gazing out towards the doomed vessel.

Just then, in the dull haze seawards, a blue light shone out over the water like a dull star; but still no one moved. All at once, the old man by my side laid hold of my arm, and whispered: 'Give me a lift, sir; and before I hardly knew what his object was, he had climbed by my help into the boat. 'Now, then, you boys,' he shouted wildly; 'I can't stand this! Stand aside, and let some of the old ones come!'

The spell was broken. Women were hastily thrust aside, and a boat's crew was soon made up, amidst the shrieking and wailing of sweethearts and wives, who ran about the beach wringing their hands.

'Hurrah for old Marks!' shouted a voice at my elbow, and the crowd loudly cheered the old man. Then oars were shipped and all made ready, the old sailor seizing the steering oar as he stood up in his place with a life belt on and his hat blown off—looking nobler than ever.

'Now, are you all ready?' he shouted.

'No, no,' was the cry; and in the hush of expectation, two men rose in the boat, dashed off their lifebelts, and amidst half-muttered groans, leaped out from their places, and ran up the sands to the bank, where they disappeared.

'Two more!' shouted old Marks, and for a few moments, so dread was the peril, not a soul moved; then two stout lads came rushing towards the boat, pursued by an elderly man—a perfect giant.

'Stop them!' he roared. 'Yer shan't go, lads.'

He came up to them by the boat-side as they were climbing in, and endeavoured to stop their progress; but in his turn he was seized from behind by a con-

ple of men, and the two new-comers were in minute equipped for the dire struggle before them and in their places.

'Let me go!' shrieked the man; but the lads, along to him, as the signal was given, the sea was backed down into position, the time chosen, and with a 'hurrah!' heard all the storm, the boat was launched.

My attention had been so taken up that I ceased to look upon the man who was struggling to regain his liberty; but just as the boat was its carriage, a bystander was driven violently me, and the moment after I saw a figure dash the intervening space, and seize the side of the boat, and then came the roar of the storm and the spray; while for a few moments the life-boat was visible. Then a short distance off, she was rising upon a wave, and then disappearing again, a dull haze, which, mingled with the coming soon shat everything from our gaze but the life-boat.

'Over seventy, sir,' shouted a voice in reply. 'Old man-o'-war's man. Been in a storm; but this here's awful.'

(To be concluded next week.)

VARIETIES.

The guilty man is doomed to carry and lose the fiercest accuser in his own breast.

The language of a hypocrite can never be interpreted; his tongue and his heart can never agree.

It has been asked when rain falls, does it come up again? Of course it does, in dew time.

The editor of a Yankee newspaper says that he never dotted an 'i' but once in his life, and that a fight with a contemporary.

The earth is a kind and tender mother to the handman; and yet at one season he always has her bosom, and at another plucks her ears.

More than 1,500,000 human beings derive sole support from the culture and the manufacture of the fibres spun by the silkworm.

'Can you tell me how old the devil is?' asked an irreverent fellow of a clergyman. 'My friend, must keep your own family record,' was the reply.

The first market for the sale of horse flesh was opened on the 9th ult. in Paris. The price was about one third that of beef.

A Paris paper apologises to its readers for having committed to make an erratum, it having printed marriages under the mercantile heading of 'declarations of failure.'

A little steamer, with a capacity of only 100 tons, called the Molineux, has accomplished a voyage from Bristol to Pernambuco, in forty-three days.

As the Princess Helena and her husband, leaving Windsor Castle by the grand entrance, a shower of slippers was sent after them by the ladies, the old-fashioned ceremony of wishing them luck and happiness.

'The needle-gun is to the ordinary musket as shorthand is to common writing'—such is the definition given by the Archduke William, commander-in-chief of the Austrian artillery.

There seems really a probability of a tunnel made between Dover and Boulogne or Calais. The expense would hardly be more than at the rate lines through London have been built at—say millions.

A gentleman asked Rothschild's advice as to investing in the finance and banking companies at time in high favour. 'Oh, yes,' was the answer, 'but if you will speculate, my friend, you must do as you would in a shower-bath—soon in and out.'

A hundred and ninety-one miles in three hours and forty-three minutes is not bad travelling. A case of emergency occurred last week when that distance was done, from King's Cross to York, England.

A Western paper, in describing the death of a young actor, says that 'he broke the ice felicitously with his opening sentence, and was almost immediately drowned with applause.'

Matthew Anderson, formerly of the Scots Greys, died at Kilmarnock on the 2nd of July. He was one of those of the Scots Greys who fought at Waterloo. He was a young soldier then, and Waterloo was his first engagement, as it was his last. He served 21 years in the army, and at the termination of his period was discharged with a pension. Anderson was a few years ago married to a woman who was 60 years of age when she first made up her mind to become a

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 192.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.) SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1866.

Price Two Cents.

By the Atlantic Cable.

PADUA, Aug. 18.—It is said that the commanders of the Austrian fortresses in Venetia have been directed to forward to Vienna all the movable material remaining in the Quadrilateral and other places before the 25th of August. All the Italians in the hands of the police department of Austria have been discharged.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Advice has been received from the continent indicating the probable renewal of the war between the Prussians and Bavarians, and great fears are entertained of such an event.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—The danger to the duration of peace now existing in Germany is caused not by any political differences on the part of Prussia but by questions of a territorial nature, more especially those arising from the partitioning and adjustment of the frontier property acquired by the war.

A war between Prussia and France is probable.

PARIS, August 15.—The Emperor Napoleon received the Prussian ambassador to-day at an audience in the Tuilleries. The minister delivered to his Majesty the reply of the King of Prussia to the French note demanding the extension of the frontier of the empire to the Rhine. The state paper declares that the demand is inadmissible, and that Prussia will not accede to it. The Emperor replied that he had made the demand in conformity with public opinion in France on the subject of the rectification of the frontier. He deemed the demand just, but at the same time he regretted the unfairness of the argument used by the Prussian minister in the reply of refusal. He said that the relations existing at present between France and Prussia should not be disturbed in any case, and hoped Prussia would not overstep the line.

LONDON, Aug. 15, Noon.—It is announced to-day that the plans for the confederation of the British Provinces of North America have been definitely arranged by the government. The statement is also made that the terms for a loan from the government for the building of an Intercolonial railroad from Halifax, Nova Scotia, to a point of connection with the Canadian Grand Trunk railroad, have been settled.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—A bill is under discussion in the Prussian chambers, which has for its object the annexation to Prussia of the kingdom of Hanover, the electorate of Hanoover, the duchy of Nassau and the city of Frankfurt.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The peace congress is in session, and negotiations are making favourable progress. The ratification of a treaty of peace will, it is expected, be exchanged in ten days.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The Emperor Napoleon denies having entertained any design of annexing any of the territory of Belgium to France.

Aug. 20.—The Paris papers keep silent in regard to the question of the rectification of the frontiers of France.

It is rumoured here that the Italian government will soon treat directly with the Pope for the cession of his temporal dominions, and the establishment of Rome as the capital of Italy.

By Steamers from Europe.

The steamer City of London, from Liverpool on the 8th, arrived at New York on the 20th inst.

The Observer has a highly circumstantial account of an alleged Fenian privateer off the Faroe islands, capable of a speed of twenty knots, and the appearance of a Clyde built privateer steamer built during the American war.

It is stated from Berlin that Prussia has positively declined the proposition of Russia for a congress of the powers which signed the treaty of Vienna.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times thinks the French people would hail a war with Prussia with acclamation.

The steamer St. David, from Liverpool on the 9th, passed Father Point on the 20th.

The papers say it is understood that the United States and the Canadian governments assented to the

formation of an international commission for the purpose of reducing the obstacles in the way of the development of the frontier trade of the two countries.

The Times says the speech of the King of Prussia has not made a favourable impression in Paris even among those who most approved his successes. The absence of any allusion to France or other foreign powers, offends the Parisians.

The Threatened Fenian Raid.

BUFFALO, Aug. 20, 1866.—There is considerable stir in Fenian circles to-day regarding the picnic to-morrow. Large numbers of Fenians have been arriving all day. Twenty-eight cars full arrived this evening. Large quantities of ammunition are understood to have preceded them.

The New York Herald, commenting on the above picnic, of which the principal attraction was to be a Fenian version and sham representation of their "victory" at the battle of Limestone Ridge, gives them the following encouragement to turn it into a real attack upon the Province:

"Assuming that this new Fenian movement may mean something serious, we are justified also in assuming that the Fenians will not be very much disturbed in their plans this time, if they really intend to throw fifteen thousand armed picnickers into Canada. The present political condition of this country, including the action of the conservative element at the national convention in Philadelphia, and the desperate appeals which the radicals are making to obtain the Fenian vote at the coming elections, will be very likely to prevent any vigorous interference with whatever the Fenians may please to do in the vicinity of Clinton forest. The opinion prevails among all parties that our government has done enough to prove its spirit of fair play in the recent suppression of the Fenian attack at Fort Erie, on the Canadian frontier, the seizure of munitions, arms and rations, and the arrest of the leaders, Gens. Sweeney, Spear, O'Neil and Murphy; and we doubt whether Seward would now dare, in the present aspect of political affairs, to play the same game over again. Even if he was disposed to do so, President Johnson would probably have something to say in contravention of such a policy. Canada and England have had all the protection from our government that we can afford to give them. They must now take care of themselves. The Fenian vote is at present a bone of contention between the radicals and the conservatives, and it is not at all likely that the movements of that body upon Canada will be obstructed just now. Besides, Mexico, which stands on our other frontier, is falling to pieces, and we want our army and our generals in that quarter. Now is the favourable time, therefore, for the Fenians to go in and win, and we hope they will take the opportunity."

President Roberts of the Fenian brotherhood, has issued a call for a general congress of Fenians at Troy on Tuesday, September 4, for the transaction of business. General Sweeney has issued an address exhorting the members to avoid forming party political associations not connected with the cause of Irish freedom.

THE FENIAN OFFICERS.—There appears to be little to choose between the political parties in the United States. In the way of bidding for Fenian votes one is about as bad as the other, and both are despicable. The Republicans having assailed President Johnson for his treatment of the Fenians, and patted the latter on the back with great industry, the President now turns around and tries to "take the wind out of their sails" by ordering the complete release of the Fenian officers who were captured by the United States authorities after their return from Fort Erie, and against whom indictments were afterwards found at Canandaigua for a violation of the neutrality laws. In the cases of these Fenian leaders, fifteen in number, the United States Attorney General has directed a *nolle prosequi* to be entered, and it is stated that this order was issued after consultation with the President and his Cabinet. The administration jour-

nals put it forth as a triumphant refutation of the "radical" allegation that the President has dealt falsely with the Fenians. These papers, with some honourable exceptions, appear quite as anxious as their Republican opponents to secure Fenian ballots—and to descend as low as them in order to gain their end.—*Leader.*

OTTAWA, August 20.—The excitement which has prevailed in the west with regard to rumours of Fenian movements is considered to be wholly groundless. The government is furnished with full information upon the subject, and although no apprehensions are entertained of any serious demonstration at present, measures have been taken, to the entire satisfaction of the military authorities, with the view of meeting any danger that may arise with the utmost promptness. Ten thousand troops can be concentrated at any point on the frontier at a few hours' notice. Arrangements have been made to insure an efficient commissariat, and a medical department has also been organized.

MILITIA PREPARATIONS.—Truth is always essential to a successful attack upon a government, and where it is wanting the injury intended by the assailant often recoils upon himself. A city contemporary has lately fired a few shots at the militia authorities because of their alleged neglect to provide the equipments and material necessary to render the volunteers efficient. If well-grounded this charge would have been a serious one, but as it lacked the element of truth our contemporary's ammunition has proved to be only blank cartridge. The facts, as we are given to understand them, are that all the employees of the militia department, since the estimates were voted by Parliament, have been engaged day and night in order to equip the force properly. The Imperial stores have been drawn on to their full capacity, and the deficiencies are being supplied by contracts which are now being fulfilled in the Province. In this latter way thousands of greatcoats, boots, water canteens, haversacks, straps, &c., are being rapidly furnished to the force. In regard to ammunition there have been forwarded to and are now in store, ready for immediate service, 200,000 rounds each in London, Hamilton and Toronto, and at other points there are proportionate quantities to meet emergencies. The preparations of the Government seem to be altogether as ample as the means at its disposal would permit, and such as to expose it to as little just blame as any Government could incur.—*Leader.*

THE NEW FINANCIAL SCHEME.—A considerable number of applications have already been received or the purchase of the new debentures. The amounts applied for vary from \$100 to \$2,000 and \$3,000; the greater number of applications being for the smaller amount.

Montreal, Aug. 18.—Four failures of large mercantile houses are reported here, said to be in consequence of Mr. Galt's currency scheme. The banks are contracting their accommodation and discounts; merchants have now to depend on their own resources.

Aug. 20.—Two more failures are reported here to-day, but names are studiously withheld. The money market is exceedingly stringent and the banks continue to restrict discounts.

Speaking of the power retained by Government to issue Provincial notes as well as to sell debentures, and the probability that both may be in operation at the same time, the *Trade Review* says—

"This is much to be regretted; for the limitation of the issue of circulation to \$8,000,000 would have made it possible only for the Bank of Montreal to enter into it (supposing that institution ready to do so), in which case the deposits and circulation of the rest of the banks would have been left undisturbed. The wants of the Government would have been fully supplied, while the community and the wants of the commercial community as a whole, would have received the same accommodation they do at present. At any rate, the means of the banks for granting such accommodation would not have been reduced, as they certainly will be by the withdrawal of their deposits for investment, if the sale of debentures proceeds."

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at 7½ Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

| | |
|---|-------|
| Six Times, first insertion | 0 50 |
| Each subsequent insertion | 0 12½ |
| Five to ten lines, first insertion | 0 70 |
| Each subsequent insertion | 0 16 |
| Above ten lines (per line): first insertion | 0 67 |
| Each subsequent insertion, per line | 0 23 |

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid), to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc Post Office.

For sale at WILSON'S MEDICAL HALL, Madoc, where Subscribers in and near the village may obtain their copies, and orders for the paper and advertisements will obligingly be received.

ADVERTISEMENTS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The following is the Time Table of the passenger trains on the Grand Trunk Railway at the Belleville Station:

| |
|--------------------------------------|
| Day Express going East, 12.10 P.M. |
| Night Express going East, 12.22 A.M. |
| Mixed Train going East, 11.30 P.M. |
| Day Express going West, 6.29 A.M. |
| Night Express going West, 7.35 A.M. |
| Mixed Train going West, 10.45 A.M. |
| Montreal Time. |



THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25.

RAILROAD OR TRAMROAD?

"ANOTHER MARMORA BILL.—The people of Cobourg are determined to cut us off from any participation in the prosperity which would of necessity arise from the development of our mineral resources, by introducing a bill into Parliament, asking for power to run their road from the Big Ore Bed to the works in Marmora, thence to Madoc and other townships in our County. The prospects of a road to the front through our own County are doubtful, unless Mr. Wallbridge carries out his promise made at the Madoc Meeting to raise the money in ten days to build the road. We shall now see what his promise is worth. We should have had none of this difficulty had Mr. Flini's bill passed last session. At that time the Cobourg bill was thrown aside, and the people of that town had given up all hope. In addition to this we have good reason to know that the Ministry were favourable to our road, and in favour of a grant of land to aid it, but the senseless course pursued by the members for North and South Hastings defeated our most promising prospects. In endeavouring to speculate themselves, the County has lost a great boon."

"TAXES.—The taxes in Cobourg for the present year are to be 25 cents on the Dollar. We fancy with this moderate tax, the people will not feel disposed to invest in Marmora Railway stock."

We copy the above paragraphs from two recent issues of the *Intelligencer*—not for the purpose of reviving the controversy as to the propriety or impropriety of the course pursued by Mr. T. C. Wallbridge—but to show that our contemporary has but little faith in Mr. Flini's ability to secure the construction of a railroad, although he has succeeded in obtaining a new charter; and about as little expectation that the people of Cobourg will take stock to aid in connecting that town by railroad with Marmora. In that case, there is no danger of Cobourg monopolizing the prosperity to arise from the development of North Hastings, to the detriment of Belleville, as the *Intelligencer* seems to fear.

What we wish to call attention to is this

fact: we have heard the opinion expressed, since the project of the Cobourg people to extend their road through to Madoc and Elzevir became known, that it would be beneficial rather than otherwise for these rear townships to be connected by rail with Cobourg instead of Belleville. There is a feeling that the people of North Hastings owe little or nothing to the liberality or goodwill of Belleville. Strangers arriving in that town, with a view of settling in North Hastings, are generally discouraged by the unfavourable character which they there hear given to this section of the country. It is pretty well understood, also, by whose influence the crown lands in the town of Elzevir were withdrawn from sale, and the influx of emigrants for settlement in the North Riding thereby prevented. The possibility—we believe we may say, without exaggeration, the growing probability—that North Hastings is really rich in mineral wealth, and the mere hint that there is a rival alive to its importance, and anxious to secure its benefits, seems likely, however, in future, to change the estimate hitherto put upon this region by Belleville.

For ourselves, while we should be glad to see the line from Cobourg in operation, in preference to none at all, and even in addition to another, we have no desire to see all the advantages monopolized by that town, but would like to see a goodly share of the profits of our North Riding mineral wealth attracted to Belleville. And we therefore regret, if Mr. Flini is unable to secure sufficient co-operation to carry out his railway scheme, that it is not too late for Belleville, yet, to take the lead in opening up its own means of communication to the mineral regions.

The County has demonstrated the entire feasibility of laying a tramroad on public highways, without impediment to ordinary travel, even in populous cities. What it needs, then, to prevent such a sunken groove, a roadway being laid along the line of the County road from Belleville to the village of Madoc, and thence due north to the newly discovered iron mine within a mile of Keller's Bridge. This route would pass immediately alongside and over the valuable deposit of specular iron ore alluded to in Mr. Macfarland's report, and within a mile of the Seymour ore bed. A line of something less than forty miles in length would thus give Belleville direct communication with three of the most valuable iron mines in the County, and would also pass close to the copper mine, from which some very promising specimens have quite recently been procured. An extension of a few more miles would reach the lead mines in Tudor.

The County having exclusive control over the road, would there be any legal impediment to its granting its use for a tramroad? If not, would the cost of such a road—which would answer all the purposes of a railroad for the economical transportation of heavy materials like iron, copper and lead ores—be beyond the means of the people of Hastings County, without outside assistance? We throw out the hint for the consideration of all whom it may concern, believing the plan to be, under existing circumstances, the only practicable one for permanently maintaining the connection between Belleville and the mineral districts.

The Fenian Excitement.

The deluded Fenians are, at present, being fooled to the top of their bent by the professional politicians of the United States. The Republicans, especially, are bidding high to secure their vote at the ensuing Fall elections. At a recent picnic in the neighbourhood of Chicago, the Irish Republican Association and their friends were addressed by such prominent men as Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the U. S. Congress, and Gen. Logan. They all avowed their hatred of the British government and their deep sympathy with the struggle for Irish independence; of course vigorously denouncing President Johnson for interfering to prevent Canada being overrun in June last. Gov. Oglesby had the candour to acknowledge that he "didn't know we shall ever be able to hurt England much," and as this statement was evidently not relished by the meeting, he added: "But I tell you, before my God, that I mean to cultivate a public opinion against the English government." In this work he is being aided by those prominent philanthropists, Horace Greeley, of the New York Tribune, Senator Wilson, and Ex-Speaker Gen. Banks, who, in their exceeding great desire for the establishment of universal freedom in general, and Irish independence in particular, are quite prepared to see the people of Canada delivered up to the tender mercies of Fenian cut-throats.

The great Fenian picnic and sham battle near Buffalo, which came off on the 21st inst., was in all respects a complete fizzle and wretched failure. None of the great Fenian leaders were there. Expectations had also been held out that James J. Brady and Charles O'Connor, the two leading Irish-American speakers and orators, would be present to represent the democratic sympathy with the movement. They did not disgrace themselves by giving an attendance to the affair, and the speaking was left to such men as the "Hon." A. M. Clapp, of Buffalo. The *Leader's* special correspondent says that Gen. O'Neil was not there; but according to the associated press despatch he addressed the meeting at some length in an impassioned style. The following were the principal features of the occasion:—

"Shortly after 11 o'clock the procession was formed and moved through the principal streets of the city, headed by a military band. In the words of the poet it was a 'mixed procession,' and just about as mixed as it could be. First came a company of Fenian Zouaves, a curious-looking mongrel set, part Yankee, part French, and the rest Irish. Then two companies of New York State militia, dressed in red shirts to represent the scarlet uniforms of our infantry, their special duty being to take the part of the 'Queen's Own,' whom they still dress in scarlet, in the sham battle. After these were about one hundred and twenty men armed with rifles and formed into four companies, though presenting a motley appearance, very few of them being dressed alike. The remainder of the procession was made up of country 'circles,' canal boatmen and dock labourers. They were old and young, and yet by actual count they numbered but nine hundred and seventeen, of whom about one-third might be considered able-bodied. There were but two bands in the procession. A degenerate Scotchman marched at the head of one of the lot, playing the bagpipes, a rather novel feature in such a display."

Between four and five o'clock the sham fight took place, and a greater sham never was witnessed. After an immense deal of exertion and considerable sweating, a portion of the grove was cleared. Then the red-shirted fellows advanced towards the green shirts carrying before them a melancholy looking piece of bunting, supposed to resemble a British flag, and said to have been captured at Ridgeway. A few blank cartridges were fired, when the green and red shirts rushed at each other, and a rough-and-tumble scrimmage ensued. At this point the crowd rushed in pell-mell, and the fighting was burst up before it had fairly commenced. At the time this interruption occurred, the red shirts certainly appeared to be getting the best of it, and that in a measure accounts for the sudden termination of the fight."

"Immediately after the battle the crowd started for the city, and thus ended this grand Fenian gathering."

Rumours of great general activity among the Fenians, added to some malicious insinuations in the *Globe* that the Minister of Militia's intemperate habits unfitted him for the proper discharge of his responsible duties, have caused some alarm in places exposed to the chances of a raid; but the proper equipments for enable the Volunteers to take the field effectively are being rapidly supplied. It is therefore doubtful whether the Fenians, with all their loud talk, will venture to try the fortune of war in another attempt at invasion.

Professor Pollock's Lecture.

Sir,—I cannot lose this opportunity to congratulate ourselves on the acquisition of Mr. Pollock as a Lecturer, as the Lecture given by him, last Tuesday evening—the first of a course—was certainly a success.

We have had lectures heretofore, but seldom were those devoted to scientific subjects, and therefore Mr. Pollock has established a new era in our village. The subject of Electricity is one that few are capable of handling, and I think that it was well and ably treated by the lecturer. As a matter of course, it was necessary to give some of the elementary principles, so that the future lectures might be more easily comprehended, but he interspersed the lecture with numerous sterling facts which went to show him to be master of the subject. I hope the people of our village will show their appreciation of Mr. Pollock's talents, by filling Mr. O'Flynn's Hall on Monday evening next.

It is gratifying to know that a resolution was moved by the Warden, A. F. Wood, Esq., seconded by Mr. G. D. Rowe, and carried unanimously, that Mr. Pollock be invited to deliver two additional lectures on the subjects of Electricity, Galvanism, and Magnetism. I remain your obedient servant,
W. W. ELMER, M.D.

Madoc, Aug. 22, 1866.

OTTAWA, Aug. 21.—Applications for the purchase of the interest bearing debentures continue to come in rapidly. The amounts now applied for have a much wider range than reported before. They vary from \$100 to \$20,000. They come from all parts of the country, and show that a large amount of money has been locked up in places where its existence was not suspected.

The Ottawa Evening Post publishes a letter from a Mr. S. Whitney, of New York, offering to make cash advances upon any amount of lumber or square timber which may be consigned to him this fall. The 20 per cent. duty levied upon Canadian timber does not appear to affect the demand for it at all.

L'Ordre, of Montreal, has a very strong article against French Canadians who have lent themselves to carry out the views of Great Britain for swamping their nationality. Lord Durham's union accomplished this in part, and now confederation is to finish the job. L'Ordre finds difficulty in expressing itself with sufficient vigour against M. Cartier and his supporters.

FAILURE OF THE EMPRESS OF MEXICO'S MISSION.—The following has been received from Paris by Atlantic cable:—

PARIS, Wednesday evening, Aug. 22.—It is said that the Empress of Mexico has failed in her mission, Napoleon having, it is understood, refused to grant the assistance of the French troops, prior to their evacuation of Mexico, to quell the insurgents. In connection with this statement the report is current with some degree of credibility that the Emperor Maximilian will soon return to Europe.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.—Particulars of the River Plata war to the 10th of July have been received. A steamer had arrived at Rio from Montevideo, bringing intelligence of the general failure of the allied forces in their operations against the Paraguayans, and that the latter had surrounded their army in a swamp near Imitati on the Paraguay river. The attack of the allied army was dying off rapidly, and Lopez, the commander of the Paraguayan army, was confident and energetic in his efforts to deal a final blow to the war.

BIRTH.

GARDNER.—In the Township of Madoc, on Monday, the 20th inst., the wife of Mr. S. A. Gardner, of a daughter.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

"O'FLYNN & JONES."

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that the PARTNERSHIP BUSINESS heretofore existing and carried on under the name and firm of the above has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

ALL CLAIMS against the Firm, presented at the proper time, will be settled by E. D. O'FLYNN, who has assumed the liabilities; and ALL DEBTS due to the said Firm must be paid to E. D. O'FLYNN.

E. D. O'FLYNN,
C. W. JONES.

Madoc, Aug. 23, 1866.

NOTICE.

A BY-LAW will be introduced in the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of the United Townships of TUDOR, WOLLASTON and LIMERICK, at the meeting thereof to be held at MILL BRIDGE, Tudor, on MONDAY, September 3rd, 1866, at 4 o'clock of LEVEN, A.M., for the purpose of OPENING A ROAD from Lot 4 in the 18th Concession of Tudor to CANIFF'S MILL, on the 1st Concession of Limerick, as Surveyed and Marked out by the Township Surveyor, on July 11th, 1866.

Of which All Persons interested are requested to take notice. By Order, WILLIAM HARPER, Township Clerk.

PRESERVE JARS!

NOW IS THE TIME to Save your Preserved Fruits, by Purchasing some of A. WRIGHT'S Stone Preserve and Tomato Jars.

SOLD AT LOW PRICES.

CHANCERY SALE!

PURSUANT to the Decree and Order for Sale of the Court of Chancery, made in the cause of RUSSELL vs. WOOD, the following Real Estate will be sold by

PUBLIC AUCTION:

With the approbation of Robert J. Turner, Esq., the Accountant of the said Court, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25th, 1866.

At 12 o'clock, Noon, by

Mr. MICHAEL NULTY, AUCTIONEER.

At 1 o'clock, in the Rooms in the Town of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, in ONE LOT, the following

Valuable Mill Property.

That is to say: Lots Nos. 9 and 10 on the North side of Division Street, and Lots Nos. 9 and 11 on the South side of Russell street, in the Village of Hastings, in the County of Hastings, as and down on a plan of the Northern part of the said Village of Hastings, the property of the late John Collins Russell, made by S. B. Benson, Esq. There is erected on the said Lots a valuable

GRIST MILL,

With a Mill Dam, Flume, Machinery, Waterworks and Out-houses, for carrying on the business.

The Property will be offered for Sale in ONE LOT. The Property will be Put up at an UPSET PRICE OF THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The PURCHASER will be required at the time of Sale to pay down a deposit in the proportion of Ten Pounds to every hundred Pounds of his purchase money to the Vendor or his factor, and shall pay the remainder hereof, with interest thereon, from the day of Sale within three months thereafter. In other respects, and except as above mentioned, the conditions of sale are the standing conditions of sale of the said Court of Chancery. Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of the Auctioneer, and of Joseph A. Donovan, Esq., Toronto, Solicitor to the Vendor; Messrs. Ross, Lauder and Patteson, Toronto; Messrs. Ross, Bell & Holden, Belleville; Messrs. Hayes & O'Leary, Stratford; and A. Boulton, Esq., Newmarket.

Dated this 9th day of July, 1866.

ROBERT J. TURNER.

JOSSEPH A. DONOVAN, Esq., Vendor's Solicitor.

FOR SALE.

200 ACRES OF LAND, being Lot No. 24 in the THIRD Concession of MADOC, situated about One Mile west of the County graveled road leading to the Testings Road and lying on the Road from KELLAR'S BRIDGE to the MARMORA IRON WORKS. Distant only Two Miles and a half from the Saw and Grist Mills at BANNOCKBURN; and surrounded by a large settlement of well-to-do Farmers. About Fifty Acres Cleared, and the whole nearly free of stone.

Plenty of Excellent CEDAR on good dry land, and Fine HARD WOOD Timber. TITLE indisputable. TERMS, which will be made easy, can be known on application to

THOMAS BAILEY.

Lot No. 12, in the 14th Concession of Huntingdon, adjoining the Village of Madoc.

MONEY TO LEND

ON EASY TERMS.

APPLY to STEWART & GILBERT, BELLEVILLE.

DR. NICHOL,

AN EXPERIENCED HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR, may be consulted at his residence on Front Street, opposite the old Wesleyan Church, Belleville, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. each day. During the past eleven years, Dr. Nichol has paid particular attention to Chronic Diseases, and he has made a special study of Diseases of Children. Patients suffering from either Acute or Chronic Diseases, can at their own home, if required, Belleville, June 29th, 1865.

Best and Cheapest Pictures in Belleville at TERWILLIGAR'S.

PHOTOGRAPHS Finished on the Finest Paper and in the Latest Style only ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF PER DOZEN (One Dollar per dozen Cheaper than anywhere else.) AMBROTYPES, FERROTYPES, and all other kinds of Pictures taken in the latest style and at the lowest prices. Paints and Examined Specimens at his Rooms, opposite VICTORIA BUILDING, Belleville.

DR. J. S. LOOMIS,

Of McGill College.

HAS OPENED AN OFFICE in the Village of MADOC, in Mr. WEISS'S New Building, opposite WILSON'S Medical Hall. All Calls will be promptly attended to.

MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers' Prices, Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Township Clerk.

Will be at the TOWN HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

Mr. GREAM,

(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

THE HOUSE on the North side of KELLAR'S BRIDGE. It is well adapted and situated for a

GENERAL STORE,

Being Eight Miles distant from the Village of Madoc, on the new Gravel Road to Tudor. Six Acres of Land attached. For TERMS, inquire at the MESSARY OFFICE.

STRAYED!

ABOUT the 26th of JUNE, a Bright Bay MARE, of rather small size, with Black Manes, Tail and Feet; Five Years old. A Small Bunch on the fore fetterlock angle; and a Scar from a Kick on the hind-quarters. She was pastured at W. COHENSON'S, on the Hastings Road; and was last seen about three-quarters of a mile from Bannockburn.

FIVE DOLLARS Reward will be paid to any one bringing her back; or a proportionate amount for information which will lead to her recovery.

ALFRED THOMPSON.

York River, July 12, 1866.

STEWART & GILBERT,

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, &c.

OFFICE—in Madoc's New Brick Building, corner of Front and Bridge Street, BELLEVILLE.

D. E. KINNEAR STEWART.

B. S. GILBERT.

Save Your Money!

W. BRISTOL & CO.,

WAGGON, CARRIAGE, and SLEIGH MAKERS, MADOC, C. W. Road, East of the W. M. Church. The undersigned having commenced business anew, with a competent Blacksmith in charge, hope to give better satisfaction than heretofore.

We are prepared to manufacture to order, and will keep on hand both Light and Heavy Waggon. Jobbing and Repairing done at the shortest notice. All work warranted. Give us a call before going elsewhere.

W. BRISTOL & CO.

Madoc, March 1, 1866.

YESTERDAY.

Old Time doth ever onward fly,
While golden moments pass us by;
The Spring returns, the roses bloom,
Then Autumn comes, and Winter's gloom;
Yet none can linger, none can stay,
With fading, fleeting yesterday.

We build our hopes, we lay our schemes,
And pass the time in pleasant dreams;
But soon the hour of night's meson;
The sun hath set, the day is gone;
We cannot linger, cannot stay,
To day must pass, like yesterday.

The world around seems bright and fair,
When building castles in the air;
But soon they fade on every hand,
Like letters traced upon the sand;
And then we turn upon life's way,
To memory making yesterday.
The present is our time, alone—
The time that we can call our own;
To-morrow never comes, 'tis said;
The past lies buried with the dead;
And life is doomed to pass away,
Like fading, fleeting yesterday.

GOING ASHORE.

(Concluded.)

Awful it was; for so wild a night had not fallen upon that part of the coast for many years; and as the folk upon the shore gazed in the direction the boat had taken, they shook their heads, and shouted in each others ears.

There was a long and awful pause, only broken by the shrieking of the wind, and then came a loud shout: "Here she comes!" and in another minute obedient to their steersman, the rowers timed their strokes to a second, so that the boat heavily laden, rode in upon the summit of a giant wave so far that twenty willing hands were at her side, and she was run right up the sands, and fifteen shivering, half-drowned fellow-creatures were lifted out and hurried up the shore.

"Now, my lads," cried old Marks, "on to the truck with her, and we're off again."

The boat was soon mounted, and every man at his post, the father of the two lads taking his place by the side of the old cockswain; for no amount of persuasion on either side could effect a change.

There was another crew, rising above the storm, and again the gallant crew were launched into the surf, that seemed to curl round the boat as though to fill it in an instant. It rose and fell a dark mass amid the white foam for an instant, and then seemed to plunge into a bank of foggy blackness, for night had fallen.

I could not drag myself away from the stirring scene around me, for I seemed held to the spot by a strange fascination. All at once a lurid light shot up, for a quantity of straw had been set on fire, and the flames roared and crackled as dry sea-weed and pieces of wood were heaped up to increase the glare, which appeared to gild the crests of the waves, and threw into bold relief the figures on the sands—some gazing out to sea; some watching eagerly the fringe of breakers, ready to rush down and secure anything that might be washed ashore from the wreck.

More straw was heaped upon the fire, and the flames and sparks rushed inland, as they rose with the mighty current of air, and darted across the sand-bank. Outward all seemed black darkness, and the eyes strained after the life-boat were for a while strained in vain.

All at once there was a cry of "Here she comes;" but it was prolonged into a wild cry of despair; for by the light from the fire the boat could be seen broadside on, and close inshore; and then, after toiling about for a moment, she was dashed, bottom upwards, upon the sands.

There was a rush to aid the men struggling in the surf. Some were dragged ashore; some scrambled unaided from the water; while more than one was choked back by the undertow; but the life-belts they wore kept them afloat; and at last, more or less hurt, the whole crew was ashore—three being carried up the village insensible.

I now learned that, about half-way to the vessel, the steersman's ear had snipped in two, and the boat fell into the trough of the sea; when, in their efforts to right her, a couple more blades were broken; a wave swept over them and washed two men from their seats; but they regained their places, and then, with the dread of death upon them, the boat became unmanageable in their hands; for in spite of the efforts of the old cockswain, the men appeared panic-stricken, and rowed at random.

The light that glared upon the shore now showed that it was completely strewn with wreck; and I looked with horror upon the various signs which so plainly disclosed the fate of the good ship. Spar-

plank, beam, and cask, entangled with rope, were being churned over and over in the sand; and twice I saw something dragged ashore, and carried away, which sent a shudder through my frame.

At last, heart-sick and weary, I turned away, and inquired where the crew of the boat were, and who had suffered; when, to my sorrow, I learned that the only one seriously injured was old Marks, who had so gallantly set the example that evening—an example which had resulted in saving fifteen poor creatures from a watery grave.

On entering the village, I soon found where the old man had been conveyed, and a few minutes after I was at the bedside of the sufferer. I found him sensible; but with a change in his countenance that no amount of pain or suffering alone would have placed there. He was quite calm, and smiled as I entered.

"Has she gone to pieces?" he whispered, stopping to wipe the blood away that oozed from his lips.

"I fear so," I replied; "the shore is strewn with wreck."

"I knowed she would," he gasped. "Poor things, poor things! How many did we bring ashore?"

"I told him fifteen."

"Ah!" he groaned, "not enough, not enough!"

"But it was a most brilliant act," I said; "and more would have been saved but for the accident. Where are you hurt?" It is not serious, I hope?"

"Serious?" he whispered; and then, with a sad smile: "No; it ain't serious. I'm the only one hurt, and my time's up long ago—four year and more. So it ain't serious."

"Where are you hurt?" I said.

"Ribs all crushed," he whispered. "I was under the gunwale of the boat; and it's all over. I could see it in the doctor's looks."

A gush of blood stopped his utterance, and I dared not whisper the comfort I could not feel.

"It's all right, sir," he whispered, after lying with his eyes closed for half an hour—"it's all right, and an old tar couldn't die tetter than join's duty. I never thought to; but I always felt as I should like to die in harness, as they say, and so I shall; but I wish there had been more."

"More what?" I said.

"More saved," he whispered. "Yer see I've been afore now in action; and the Almighty only knows how many souls I've cut off; and I should like to feel sure as I've saved more than I did for—that's all. Perhaps they might go in the scale, to help balance the lad."

"But you did all as part of your duty."

"Ah!" he whispered. "duty! Yes, sailors should do their duty; and I felt it was mine, to-night, to go. We old men-o'-war's men were trained to answer to a call in calm or storm; and when lives were at stake to-night, I felt that I was called, and I hope I did my duty. Will you ask them fifteen to just say a word or two for the old man in their prayers, sir; I mean when I'm gone? I think I should like them to, for I'm an old sailor, and can't boast of my past life."

"Have you no relatives?" I whispered; "no friends that you would like to see?"

"Far away—far away," he said with a mournful shake of the head; "and some are a-waitin' for me to join their watch. 'Don't leave me, sir,' he said piteously.

I promised I would not; and sat watching hour after hour listening to the hard breathing of the sufferer, who seemed to sink into a state of stupor, only moaning at intervals as he tossed from side to side of the pillow, and muttered a few words broken and half-spoken. The storm gradually sunk, till the wind quite lulled; and about three o'clock I half-drew the curtain and looked out upon the sea, which still tossed fearfully; though all above was calm and peaceful—a light cloud just drifting slowly past the pale bright moon.

I stood gazing at the soft blue sky, now so placid and serene, almost wondering that a great change could have taken place, when I started, for a voice behind me shouted: "Morning watch. Draw the curtain, and let that moon shine in."

I obeyed—turning cold and trembling as I did so—still looking at the dying sailor, who sat erect in the bed. "Here," he said; and as I approached the bed he seized my hand. "Hark! don't you hear that? It's the lostwain piping for me to keep my everlasting watch. Ay, ay, sir! There—hark again! There's the waves a-lashing upon the further shore. Breakers ahead! breakers ahead! Look out there! The old vessel's struck, and she's going to pieces—the old seventy-four, that's weathered so many a storm, going ashore. Farewell, meesmate! one short struggle, one cold plunge, and a hopeful Mike—a brave striking out through the harsh breakers! Land, ho! land ho! on the other side—and it's a land of rest—a land of peace and hope. Now for

it! The rush of the dark waters is coming—drowning—drowning—but a bold heart, meesmate, bless you! I'm going ashore."

For some minutes I sat motionless. The old eye had lighted up as he gazed straight before him upon the moonlit heavens. His voice seemed to pierce through the silence of the night, till I almost as he described the wreck then taking place. At last word, his voice had rung out loud and clear, then he sank back motionless upon the pillow, stained now with his life-blood; and I passed from the room, for I knew that his life-boat was stranded by the sea of death.—*Chambers's Jour-*

VARIETIES.

Why was Eve not afraid of the measles?—Because she'd (b) Adam.

The reason why so few literary men are braver in their profession is because the profession is rarely bread to them.

"What is the plural of penny?" inquired a schoolmaster. "Two pence!" shouted the sharpest in the class.

A conscientious lady excused her extreme diamonds and other precious stones by saying, "These are the only bright things on earth which fade."

"John, can you tell me the difference between attraction of gravitation and attraction of cohesion?" "Yes, sir," said John. "Attraction of gravitation pulls a drunken man down, and the attraction of cohesion prevents his getting up again."

An old lady buying some gloves, desired one to be placed in paper. "Allow me to put you two pair, madam," said the shopkeeper. "I fear you they will last for ever."—"In that case," replied the old lady, "one pair will be quite sufficient."

The French Prince Imperial has opened his campaign in life, having danced his first quadrille the Maynores of Naney.

Among the fashionable arrivals that are frequent in Paris of late are Englishmen bringing their rowing boats by rail, for their amusement on the Seine.

A French savant has discovered the means of rendering the hardest and toughest flesh soft, namely by adding while boiling two teaspoonfuls of soda to each kilogramme and a half of flesh.

There are no less than thirty different varieties of plants used as substitutes for green tea, and probably that number of substances are substituted for coffee.

A cow at Newcastle died suddenly in an unaccountable way, and on being subjected to a post-mortem examination, it was found that a darning-needle got embedded in her heart.

There appears to be good reason for supposing that an abundant supply of petroleum exists in the rocks of England. It is stated that the surface of the "dations" of various parts of Shropshire leads to this inference.

The popularity of Railways in Russia is such that landed proprietors give up their lands gratuitously, and their example is followed by towns and villages.

Telegraph poles in South Australia are much maligned, because other wood will not stand climate and burial in the ground.

"Well, Annie, how did you get along with that stupid fool of a lover of yours? Did you succeed in getting rid of him?" "Oh yes, I got rid of him easily enough. I married him, and have no more now."

PERPETUAL MOTION.—Recently the curiosity of scientific world was aroused by the announcement that a gentleman, connected alike with war and nature, had discovered perpetual motion, in fact running for three years consecutively would lay claim to that appellation. He invited a few scientific literary friends to his chamber, who were curious about the matter, and then displayed the machine. It turned out to be his tailor's bill, which had been running for three years.

HIBERNIAN TOASTS.—Two very gallant "sons of Erin," being just discharged from service, were joining over the event, with a "wee taste of the tartan," when one, who felt all the glory of his own race, suddenly raised his pot above his head, and said, "Arrah, Mike, here's to the gallant old Irishman, the last in the field, and the first to leave it." "The man," said Mike; "ye don't mean that, I mean," said Mike, and he raised his glass high, and looked lovingly at it "here's to the gallant old equal to none!" And so they drank.